

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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{ Fourteen }
{ Parts }

As to the question of imperial de-

sire was to promote, as far as possible, such coordination of the military, naval and air forces of the Empire as would enable them, where the consent of their respective authorities had been obtained, to coordinate most quickly and most effectively and with the greatest prospect of success in time of war.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty

Any assistance which the government could render in that matter and which the dominions might require would be cheerfully and gladly given. Referring to the important question of the Anglo-Japanese treaty Mr. Chamberlain said that although he did not in any way wish to prejudice the action of the imperial conference, it was right to say at once that Britain would be no party to any alliance directed against America, or under which Britain could be called upon to act against America.

He thought it would be found possible to reconcile the British desire for a perfect understanding and close cooperation with the people of the United States and the continuance of the close and intimate friendship with an ally who acted so loyally on the occasion when the alliance became operative and rendered such valuable support to the Empire during the war.

That, after all, must be the object of any British cabinet, and British minister, or any government of any of the dominions, or India. Surely, must be their object, to secure such confidence, such an understanding and such cooperation among the great Pacific powers as may prevent that new competition in armaments of which mention had been made, and to secure the peace of that great ocean and the lands abutting upon it.

The British Empire, he declared, was a league of nations more closely knit than the other and more famous League.

HOUSE APPROVES ARMY REDUCTION

Vote Is 157 to 128 in Passing on Conference Report—Secretary Denby Makes Appeal on Naval Appropriation Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Administration moved yesterday to end the fight in Congress that is jeopardizing the army and navy appropriations bills.

Efforts of John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, to halt further reduction of military forces were futile yesterday, when the House, by a vote of 157 to 128, approved reduction of the army to 150,000 men by October 1, next, in passing on the conference report.

In the meantime Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, embarrassed by the possible failure of the Naval Appropriation Bill, due to the disagreement of the conferees over the question of personnel and increased authorizations, took a hand in the situation. He wrote a pleading letter to Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, one of the Senate conferees, urging a navy of 120,000 men. Anything under that amount, Secretary Denby warned, would be disastrous to a successful and efficient naval fighting force.

Attempt to Break Deadlock

Senator Poindexter declared it was quite evident that the Administration was prepared to use all the influence at its command to break the deadlock on the naval bill, a deadlock that continues to hold fast, regardless of all the pressure that is being brought to bear on the conferees from within and without the capitol.

A last attempt will be made in the Senate by Secretary Weeks for his large army program, but defeat awaits him, as the Senate will approve the conference report as passed in the House. Further delay would mean defeat of the bill and the War Department is not desirous of witnessing that.

Finis J. Garrett (D.), Representative from Tennessee, the minority floor leader, strongly opposed an army of 200,000 men.

"Would you be willing to discharge the surplus 70,000 men on July 1?" asked Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois.

"So far as I am personally concerned, yes," replied Mr. Garrett, "and the country would not suffer a bit, because in case of a war neither 150,000 nor 200,000 would be more than a trivial part of the number we would need. If we need more we can raise them when the time comes."

Disagreement on Pay of Enlisted Men Daniel R. Anthony Jr. (R.), Representative from Kansas, in charge of the conference report, said that the conferees had agreed on everything except the pay of the enlisted men, the amount of disagreement being, some \$3,300,000.

"The amount of the bill as passed by the House was \$320,000,000; as it passed the Senate \$324,000,000," Mr. Anthony said. "The Senate receded from their aggregate \$2,384,000 and the House receded from their aggregate \$2,100,000. As the bill now stands, it is \$23,000,000 less than one receiving a pocket veto by President Wilson. "It is also interesting to note that the army for the current year will cost us a total of \$448,000,000; that is, there have been deficiencies of nearly \$50,000,000 in addition to the \$322,000,000 appropriated for the current year. So that this bill as it now stands will make a saving for the next fiscal year over what the army will cost for the current fiscal year of \$125,000,000."

NEGROES ACCUSED IN TULSA
TULSA, Oklahoma—Arrests of Negroes charged in 64 indictments returned by the special grand jury with inciting race riots began yesterday when Sheriff McCullough sent out a large force of deputies to get those named.

GREEK NATION STILL FAVORS THE ALLIES

In Petition to C. E. Hughes Greeks Declare Constantine Will Be Repudiated and Mr. Venizelos Be Back in Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The continued faithfulness of the Greek people to the allied cause, and the fact that Greece is better deserving of allied support than Turkey, with its solid anti-ally population, were among the most striking points brought out in a letter which the League of Friends of Greece in America recently forwarded to Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States. The text of the letter is as follows:

"Honorable Sir: The decision of our government to be represented in the meetings of the supreme council of the Ambassadors Conference, and of the Reparations Commission, with a view to securing direct information relative to the deliberations of those bodies on matters affecting our country, prompts us to submit to you a brief memorandum on a subject to which we have devoted a number of years of study—the Greek question.

"The United States, in our opinion, has a vital interest in the just settlement of the Greek issue.

"First, the pacification of the Near East.

"Secondly, the opening of Asia Minor to civilization through an orderly and equitable administration of the population of that region.

"Third, the development of the precious natural resources there.

"Fourth, the establishment of American influence with a view to obtaining a share in the exploitation of the mines and of the vast markets of the Near East.

"Fifth, the erection of solid barriers to the southward movement of Bolshevism through the Caucasus, the Black Sea, and the Bosphorus.

Factor for Pacification

"The pacification of the Balkans depends upon one primary factor—the relations between Greece, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and upon another secondary factor—the relations between Greece, Albania, and Italy.

"The Greco-Bulgarian relations stumple upon the desire of Bulgaria to take western Thrace from Greece. The Greco-Turkish relations are broken over the enforcement of the Treaty of Sevres. The difficulties between Greece and Albania arise from the dispute over Northern Epirus, and between Greece and Italy over the Twelve Islands, as well as over the open Italian support of the Nationalist Turks, and of the Albanians against Greece.

"It is our deep conviction that peace in the Near East cannot be achieved through negotiations between the parties concerned in the disputes. In 1913, the efforts of certain Balkan statesmen to bring about peace in the Near East by the process of give and take were wrecked by the ambitions of Bulgaria. The Bulgarians demand western Thrace as a minimum price for reconciliation with Greece. The Greek Nation is not willing to be separated from eastern Thrace and Constantinople by a Bulgarian wedge.

To give western Thrace to Bulgaria would be to remove the seat of discontent from Sofia to Athens. No peace could be attained in that manner. The Allies at Neuilly decided to satisfy Greece not only on the ground that she was an ally, but also on the ground that she has more valid ethnic rights than Bulgaria to western Thrace. The Allies created a Greater Rumania, a Greater Serbia, and a Greater Greece, and trusted that the united strength of these three allies would restrain Bulgaria from any attempt to disturb the peace until a new Bulgarian generation shall have been rid of the ambition to attain to the hegemony of the Balkans.

Greeks and Turks Hostile

"The Greco-Bulgarian relations, therefore, shall remain unfriendly, without danger of disturbing the peace.

"The grave danger to the peace of the Near East lies in the Greco-Turkish hostility.

"The Treaty of Sevres provided for the expansion of Greece in Asia Minor in territories inhabited largely by Greeks.

"Encouraged by Bolshevik Russia, and in part by French and Italian diplomacy, Kemal established the Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora and refused to submit to the orders of the Supreme Council to ratify the Treaty of Sevres.

"After long hesitation, France and Italy, in the hope that Mr. Venizelos might have failed to crush Kemal, assented to the British view of permitting Greece to enforce the Treaty of Sevres.

"The fall of Mr. Venizelos opened the way for French and Italian diplomacy to give more open support to Kemal, and to demand the retreat of Greece from Asia Minor.

"It is our belief that Kemal could not have succeeded in his opposition to the Greeks but for valuable Russian, French and Italian moral and material help.

"Had the Allies permitted Mr. Venizelos to occupy Trebizond, on the Black Sea, and Constantinople, even temporarily, Kemal would have long ago been forced to sue for peace. But with Franco-Italian guarantee that Greece would not be allowed to enter Constantinople, Kemal has every reason to refuse to conclude peace with Greece.

Deadlock in Asia Minor

"Peace, then, between Turkey and Greece cannot be attained unless Greece accepts the Kemalist terms, which demand the surrender of

Smyrna and Thrace to Turkey. Greece can never accept such terms unless she is completely beaten by the Turks.

"The struggle in Asia Minor has reached a deadlock. The Greeks may not be able to crush Kemal. But Kemal cannot crush the Greeks.

"Meanwhile, Armenia is nearly extinguished by Kemal, and Russian influence steadily grips the Moslem countries south of the Caucasus, while Greece is driven to exhaustion.

"If the Allies force Greece to abandon Smyrna to the Turks, the Greek population of that Province will meet the fate of the Armenians. The Greek nation will watch for an opportunity to retrieve Smyrna. And as long as a sufficiently powerful Greece has unredeemed sons, there cannot be peace in the Near East.

"There seems in the case of the Greco-Turkish relations no other alternative for securing peace except to render Greece so weak that she may never more be able to rise against the Turkish power, or to employ the strength of the Allies to force Kemal to accept the terms of the Treaty of Sevres, which shall make Turkey incapable of challenging the power of Greece.

"We believe that the United States at least has no interest which may militate against the preference of Greek supremacy over the Turk in the Near East.

Support for Turks

"The return of Smyrna to Turkey will be inevitably followed by a policy of extermination of the Greek population. France and Italy, who favor Turkey, will not incur the displeasure of the Turks by employing force to prevent the recurrence of Turkish brutality. The massacre of expulsion of the Greek element from Smyrna and from the other provinces of Turkey will leave those lands in the hands of ignorant and indolent Moslem populations. Commerce will die, the industries which are in the hands of the Greeks will be destroyed, and, in general, the factors which will develop Asia Minor to greater markets for European and American trade will be driven out.

"The surrender of Smyrna to Kemal will embolden the Turks to demand the return of Thrace to them. France and Italy will be very willing to help their protégé against the dissatisfied Greeks. The Turks may win with allied assistance, and Turkey and Bulgaria will be once more brought face to face. Bulgaria will reopen her demands for Thrace. There may be a Turco-Bulgarian war. If Bulgaria wins, she will seek to regain those parts of Macedonia which were awarded to Greece and Serbia, and will demand Dobruja from Rumania. There will be another Balkan war in which Rumania, Serbia, and Greece will move against Bulgaria and Turkey.

Moslem Power in Balance

"In one word, the return of Smyrna to Turkey will reopen the Balkan question and will throw those countries back to the relations which prevailed in 1912, and which precipitated the great war.

"Moreover, the artificial invigoration of Turkey will have done away with Armenia, will have asserted the power of the caliphate over the Moslem world, and would have taught Islam that united under the green banner of the prophet, it can push Christendom back from Asia and Africa.

"Finally, a weak but arrogant Turkey will play upon the European fears of Bolshevism and will keep the gates of the Caucasus open for Russian intrigue and aggression.

"On the other hand, if the Allies and America assist in the enforcement of the Treaty of Sevres, Smyrna, under a Christian administration, will become a center of commerce and industries; American, as well as European, capital will be sought for the development of agriculture, for the exploitation of the mines, and for the construction of ports and railroads.

"A weak Turkey, encompassed by a reconstructed Armenia on the east, by a vigorous Greece on the west, and by Italy, France and Great Britain on the south, will not only be forced to discontinue the Turkish traditional policies of Christian massacre, but will also be forced to adapt itself to modern methods of administration, or be engulfed by her vigorous neighbors.

"The secondary factors of disturbance in the Near East are serious enough to require a brief preview.

"Italian diplomacy has been looking with jealous eyes at the progress of Greece and her expansion in Asia Minor. Italian policies have been shaped in the last three decades with a view to effecting Italian colonial expansion in Asia Minor. The sudden rise of Greece conflicts with the ambitions of the Roman statesmen. Italy has, as a consequence, opposed Greece at every turn since 1912. Italian diplomacy is responsible for the failure of Greece to occupy Northern Epirus, and for the dangerous situation which has been created between Greece and Albania on account of that Province.

"The Supreme Council reached a unanimous agreement on January 20, 1920, awarding Northern Epirus, in-

cluding Korytza, to Greece. The United States Senate and President Harding last year gave public utterance to their conviction that Thrace, Smyrna, Northern Epirus, and the Dodecanese belong to Greece, and should be incorporated into the Kingdom of Greece.

"We believe that Italy and France are not only going back upon their glorious national traditions, but also injuring the vital interests of humanity by opposing the unification of the Greek race. Neither French nor Italian financial interests can be promoted in the Near East until peace is established there upon a firm basis.

The great war has proved conclusively that a policy of selfishness which disregards the fundamental rights of existence and freedom of peoples with a national conscience leads to disaster even for the aggressor. The Greeks have never been enemies of the French and the Italian nations. In fact, the Greeks have looked up to France and Italy as to elder and more fortunate sister Mediterranean nations from which Greek youth has learned the lessons of science, literature, and government. The Greek merchants also have been very profitable trade agents throughout the Near East for the great commercial and industrial establishments of France and Italy.

Financial Interests Dictate

"We believe, therefore, that the unfortunate antagonism of French and Italian diplomacies to legitimate Greek expansion is the result of pressure from particular French and Italian financial interests, and not the result of the national will of the French and Italian peoples.

"We believe that the excuse adduced that the support given to Turkey is due to the return of Constantinople is without foundation. Greece is pro-ly. Her participation in the great war on our side is a conclusive evidence of the natural feelings of the Greeks. But even if Constantinople were pro-German, could a nation like the Greek be more dangerous to the Allies on account of one pro-German individual than the entire Turkish nation which is, and will be, inimical to the Allies?

"Moreover, the days of Constantinople are numbered. The Greek people are fully aware of their mistake of last November. Very soon there will take place new Greek elections, and Mr. Venizelos will be brought back to Athens.

"It will be an injustice to the Greek nation, a blot upon allied and American diplomacy, and a blow to peace and progress in the Near East to perpetuate all of his misdeeds and inefficiency to Smyrna and to other lands inhabited by large Christian majorities that have been blighted for centuries by Turkish brutality and the mutual jealousies of the European powers.

"A Greater Greece established upon lands universally admitted to be Greek is not only a matter of moral obligation, but also a matter of sound policy for our country."

RAPID ADVANCE BY ALLIES IN SILESIA

If Allied Forward Movement Continues All Industrial Area May Soon Be Liberated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin by wire

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The improvement in Upper Silesian situation, as mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, happily continues. A rapid advance of the Allies is taking place, British troops in particular moving forward with surprising speed, occupying yesterday no fewer than seven towns, and, according to the latest reports, have now reached the outskirts of Katowitz, which city has been besieged by the insurgents for the past month.

The hostages, whom the Poles seized and who have now been released by the advancing Allies, tell pitiable tales of hardships endured and cruelties suffered at the hands of the insurgents. The German Government proposes shortly to submit to the civilized world an authentic statement on such cruelties.

If the rapid advance continues it is expected that the whole industrial area will be liberated during the next few days.

WOMEN TO WORK FOR DISARMAMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Active work in the interest of obtaining, through international agreement, a reduction of armaments is planned by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, which has chosen Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird as chairman of the committee to carry on the work of education in this direction. In common with the national organization, the state league feels that cooperation among the women of the United States and the world in the education and mobilization of public opinion will lead to action on this question.

In a resolution accepted as part of the working program of the league, Mrs. Bird declared that the lessons women had learned from the world war, coupled with the conviction that the destruction in another war would imperil civilization, have made them confident that the world agreement the only solution. The resolution called for endorsement of "this great and vital principle that we may feel that the women of the world are joined together in this high call to preserve the future peace, prosperity, life and happiness of the world."

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CAMPAIGN TO AID FARM MARKETING

Effort to Be Made in Middle Western Sections of United States to Finance Cooperative Plan of the Grain Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the organization of the Farmers Finance Corporation, capitalized at \$100,000, as a subsidiary to the United States Grain Growers, Inc., an active campaign is to be started, beginning next week, in most of the middle western states, to solicit memberships in the grain-marketing concern and to sell stock in the financing company at the same time. While only farmers who intend to market their grain through the Grain Growers Corporation may become members of that organization, stock in the financing corporation is to be bought by anyone who may care to invest, at \$100 per share, although no vote in the marketing organization goes with the finance corporation stock. Later, this preferred stock is to be put on the market through banks throughout the country. It is not expected that the subscription will immediately reach the amount of capitalization but a steady growth is expected, judging from the enthusiasm reported among farmers by organizers of the movement.

Offices of the United States Grain Growers Inc., have been opened in Chicago at 59 East Madison street, and the campaign for members and stock subscriptions will be made from that office as headquarters.

The United States Grain Growers, Inc., is a "farmer-owned, non-stock, non-profit association to handle and sell grain at cost for its farmer members, providing facilities for the grain growers of the United States to enter upon a program of conducting their own business in a business-like way, designed to stabilize market prices, eliminate speculation and manipulation, and furnish adequate financial credit to farmers," formed under the producer's proceeds of his toil in proportion to the patronage.

"It is purely a cooperative plan, offered in competition with existing unsatisfactory methods of marketing," said C. H. Gustafson, president of the corporation. "The plan differs from existing marketing methods chiefly in that it recognizes Capital only as a servant, and only remunerates it for its service value, and returns to the producer the proceeds of his toil in proportion to the patronage."

"Two kinds of contracts are provided in the marketing plan. One contract is between the individual grain grower and his local cooperative grain elevator or local grain growers' association (where there is no local cooperative elevator). The other contract is made between the local cooperative elevator or grain growers' association and the United States Grain Growers, Inc.

"The grain grower executes his contract, by which he agrees to market all of his surplus grain through the marketing organization, for a period of five years, at the time he becomes a member. This membership fee is \$10. This fee is paid but once. "Grain that is required and used by the grower or sold by him locally for local use for seed or feed or sold otherwise with the written approval of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., is exempt from the contract."

STUDY OF NEW YORK SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A study of 40 school buildings chosen at random throughout the city shows the imperative necessity for informed public opinion to compel the correction of the intolerable conditions discovered in them and which are likely to be found in many others as well, according to Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, chairman of the Plan and Program Committee of the Public Education Association.

The committee, formed of representatives of some 40 organizations interested in educational and civic problems, was chosen at a meeting called more than a year ago by the New York and New Jersey section, Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation. The 40 schools studied are scattered through the five boroughs and include some of the smallest as well as some of the largest school plants in the system. In 21 of the 40 schools studied the sanitation is described as bad and in 11 as only fair, while but five only were found to be in good condition. Out of 36 schools studied, 21 were found to be

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sadly in need of repairs, eight were in fair condition and only seven satisfactory. Lighting and ventilation were found to be poor and inadequate in 13 out of 37 buildings, fair in nine and good in 15. Inadequate fire protection was found to be quite general. But 10 schools out of 40 were listed as good. To permit such conditions as exist in the others the committee considers criminal negligence. Outside playgrounds and indoor recreation space was found to be generally inadequate. Teachers' rest rooms, required under state laws, were, in 22 out of 25 schools studied, either lacking or entirely inadequate and lacking in suitable equipment.

PLANS PROPOSED TO PROTECT FISHERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the fishing industry and state authorities met this week with Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to discuss conditions of industrial fishing. The first subject discussed was that of the pollution of the waters, both along the coast and in the rivers, which is jeopardizing the fishing industry. This pollution is due chiefly to oil, and has come about through the increase in the number of motorboats and oil-burning steamers, and especially in the slugging out of oil tanks. In some places this is said to be not only destroying the fishing, but to be ruining the bathing beaches.

The conditions can be dealt with only by some federal agency, it was said, and it was proposed that a national committee be appointed to examine them and report on what can be done.

GRONINGEN HONORS AMERICAN WOMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cambridge, Massachusetts Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—A bulletin issued by Harvard University announces that Miss Annie J. Cannon of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory has received an honorary doctor's degree in mathematics and astronomy, in acknowledgment of her work in the study of stellar spectra, from the Groningen University in Holland. Miss Cannon was graduated from Wellesley in 1884, and has been associated with the Harvard Observatory since 1897. During this time she has completed a monumental catalogue of the spectra of some 220,000 stars all over the heavens, which when published will occupy nine quarto volumes. No such comprehensive study has ever been made before. She has also discovered three new stars, and 150 variable stars, and has completed a bibliography of variable stars containing about 45,000 references.

GOVERNMENT LOSES IN BRITISH ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HERTFORD, England (Friday)—The result of polling which took place yesterday in the Hertford division of Hertfordshire to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of N. Pemberton Billing was declared today as follows:

Rear Admiral Sir Murray Sueter 12,329
Sir Hilddred Carille, Coalition Unionist 5,553

Anti-Waste majority 6,776
There are 32,426 voters on the register, of whom 13,869 are women. At the general election, Mr. Billing, Independent, received 9823 votes.

NO REFERENDUM SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Action to submit the question of establishing a state constitutional, passed by the recent Legislature, to a referendum of the voters, will not be taken by organized Labor in Massachusetts, according to an announcement by Charles J. Hodson, legislative agent of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor.

PATRIOTISM HELD TO BE SUBMERGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Hampshire Office

NEW HAMPTON, New Hampshire—"Patriotism is submerged in partisanship" and "great ideals are contemptuously kicked over the housetops," said Samuel W. McCall, former Governor of Massachusetts, in an address before the literary societies of the New Hampton Literary Institution. Mr. McCall said that "our educational institutions have become such enormous affairs that much of the personal touch is being lost and the product is becoming more and more standardized."

"A practical efficiency is doubtless promoted," continued Mr. McCall, "but with a corresponding loss in the vigor of those spiritual forces necessary to resist the overshadowing materialism of the times. Our growth in the practical has not been balanced by an equal growth in those moral forces which should always control the race."

ANGLO-AMERICAN ACCORD DESIRED

The Times Declares First Step in Such an Understanding Might Be to Limit Naval Armaments

LONDON, England (Friday)—In a lengthy double-spaced editorial, The Times this morning discussed a dispatch from its Washington correspondent interpreting the attitude of the Harding Administration, and the American opinion, on the general aspects of a plan for a working Anglo-American understanding of world-wide scope, particularly on disarmament.

The correspondent declared, in substance, that, while Ireland and the apparent unwillingness of this country to apply the rule of equal opportunities in mandated territories were the chief obstacles to a working arrangement between the United States and Great Britain, the first step to that end might be made in an agreement to limit expenditures for naval armaments. The dispatch suggested the initiative in reaching such an agreement might come from the British side.

The editorial, referring to the correspondent's proposal that the coming imperial conference should result in an announcement of the willingness of the British Empire to agree to naval disarmament, commended the idea that the plan for limitation be determined by a financial formula. It declared that, while Great Britain eagerly reciprocates the desire for an agreement, it must be conditioned to circumstances in which this country stands.

"Obligations of honor, as well as vital interests relative to the maintenance and consolidation of our relations with France on the basis of the Versailles Treaty," the newspaper asserted, "are essential parts of our world policy."

The newspaper declared, in discussing the address of Charles E. Hughes, American Secretary of State, at Providence, Rhode Island, on Wednesday, that there should be no discrimination in favor of nationals of any country. "Opinion here for generations before the war," it continued, "strongly opposed anything in the nature of an exclusive commercial policy, and warmly favored the open door and equality of opportunity. The desire of America to share in the development of the natural resources of the world is quite in accordance with the principles we consistently have advocated and applied. They are expressly safeguarded by the Covenant of the League of Nations, which contemplates equality of rights between the signatories, qualified, it is true, by some equality of responsibilities."

Remarkable that some of these responsibilities place heavy burdens upon those who undertake them, the newspaper added: "The United States, for reasons which seemed good and sufficient, has not undertaken any of them."

While declaring that Great Britain should without delay settle the Irish question, the editorial concluded by saying: "Those who wish Ireland well cannot make a worse mistake than to regard the Irish question, even by implication an international problem."

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"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random?"

On Seeing People Off

This is a subject upon which there is a wide difference of opinion. Some people—it is difficult to believe it, but it is nevertheless a fact—really do like to be seen off. If they are setting out on a journey, they really do like their friends to gather at the railway station, and to deliver themselves of short valedictory speeches and remarks. They really do like last moment reminders and to be made recipients of last moment messages, and they never seem to be so much in their element as when measuring themselves heard against an engine letting off steam or an incoming express from the ends of the earth. Then, there are other people—they are, it may be ventured, the great majority—who do not like being seen off, but accept the practice as an established institution against which they would no more think of protesting than they would, if they were Americans, of denouncing fireworks on the Fourth of July. Finally, there are yet others—only, it is to be feared, a very small minority—who will have none of it; who roundly tell their friends that if there is one thing more than another to which they object it is to being seen off; who insist that not only will they not be seen off, but that they will not themselves see anybody off, and that nothing would induce them to go to a railway station for such a purpose.

Pioneers in a Great Cause

Now with this last class of people we do not propose, here at any rate, to have anything to do. We may feel that they are pioneers in a great cause, and that thousands and tens of thousands of people are earnestly wishing that they could emulate their courage, but we do not propose to comment on their attitude. For one thing, they are evidently quite capable of taking care of themselves, and, for another, they obviously do not stand in need of any advice. One's whole sympathy and thought naturally goes out to the great middle class.

The Drama Unfolded

The drama may be seen in process of unfolding at almost any railway station, at almost any time, on almost any day in the year. The ideal situation, however, is a large and busy terminus where friends of the traveler are allowed on to the departure platform. There is much going and coming, much noise of all kinds, many distractions. At first, the situation is comparatively simple. There are quite a number of quite sensible and even useful things to say. In exceptional cases, something of real importance may be said, but we are not dealing with exceptional cases. The difficulty begins if the train is late, though, for a time, of course, it is a difficulty which carries with it its own relief. The lateness of this particular train or of trains in general affords a topic for conversation which, by a skilled conversationalist, may be exploited, almost without limit.

The Train Is Very Late

We are not, however, dealing with skilled conversationalists. We are, moreover, assuming that the train is very late; that many false hopes have been raised, and dashed to the ground again; that, not once but three or four times, even, in extreme cases, half a dozen times, we have said, "Ah, here she is!" or, "Here we are now!" or, "There she is coming round the bend!" Each time, the incoming train has been suddenly switched off in some other direction, and our hopes and expectations have suddenly petered out.

In such circumstances, the danger is, of course, simple repetition. At first we try to avoid it. We bravely determine to be original. Having once inquired if the traveler has his ticket, we, at first, soon to repeat the inquiry. Having once expressed the hope that the traveler will enjoy himself, have a good time and good weather, we avoid, at first, any repetition of good wishes. Above all, we set our faces as flint against duplicating messages. Having once sent our duty to a certain friend or relation we do not, at first, repeat the felicitation. In the end, however, if the train is only late enough, we are compelled to retreat from this line of defense and hereafter our demoralization is complete. The rest is only halted by the arrival of the train.

A New Phase of the Problem

This, however, is, by no means, the last act. If the matter could be allowed to end here, many difficulties would be avoided. It is, however, an inexorable requirement of seeing off, that we wait to wave the traveler good-by, as his train steams out of the station. And so, if the train does not start, soon after he has installed himself, a new phase of the problem has to be envisaged. The great stand-by, in such cases, on both sides is the smile. Just as friendly savages, unable to understand one another, invariably smile, so we and the traveler

behind the train window do, like Malvolio, "still smile."

The Last Act

Suddenly, however, there comes a lull in the roar and the racket around us. We are close to the window. It is possible we might be heard, if we speak up. It would be friendly to say something. We say it. The traveler leans forward hastily. He evidently desires the remark repeated. We repeat it. He cannot hear. Although no sound comes through the glass, we see that he is asking for the remark to be repeated once more. We do repeat it. We roar it. Still he cannot hear. We indicate by every recognized and unrecognized means that it is of no importance. We shake our head, and wave our hands. He will have none of it. He will open the window. The window sticks. Of course it sticks. A fellow passenger helps. At last, by a supreme effort, the window is raised or lowered, as the case may be, and the necessary connection is established. But, at that moment the roar and the racket all around seems to gather in volume a thousandfold. Grimly we brace ourselves for the effort.

"Have you got your ticket?" He must have heard it.
"What?"
"I said, have you got your ticket?"
"O yes, I've got it all right."
"That's good!"
"What?"
"I said, that's good."
"Uh-huh."
"What?"
"I said, Uh-huh." E. F.

ON THE COMMON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Common is ablaze with gold. Gorse in full bloom. The sun is shining after rain and the grass between the bushes is vividly green. A wonderful green, too, are the English hedges and trees, all fresh with early summer foliage.

Over in a near-by field a plow is turning up rich folds of brown earth. Larks are soaring and singing.

There is the thud of hoofs on the turf and the Boy and I back into the bushes just in time to let two galloping ponies go racing by. They are racing for joy. By and by they stop to whinny to a neighbor who has heard them coming and has trotted up to look over a hedge and give them greeting.

Then the Boy spies the blue of violets and we begin to gather, moving on and on, lured further and further afield by ever fresh finds.

At last we have reached the highest point of the Common, where under the shade of a group of oak trees a white donkey is standing up and a brown donkey is lying down, and some stray ducks are solemnly taking an airing.

We look around and find we can see for miles and miles. Away down to where we know the Severn lies among the yellow buttercup fields, and away beyond that to where the blue folds of the Malvern Hills rise at the sky line.

All around us a sea of gold and overhead the wide dome of a sky of blue with shining piles of white, white clouds.

Fresh breezes blow in our faces; such breezes! They are laden with the warm rich scent of the gorse. How good it is! Like the ponies we seem suddenly to get the feel of it into our heels and we begin to race. Down and over the springy, turfy way. Bess speeds on ahead and Pip, eager to join her, tugs harder and harder at the leash. For them the race ends with a glorious plunge into the muddy ponds. For the Boy there is a leap and a swing on the farm gate leading into the lane, while for me there is a last breathless spurt which carries me safely through before the tang of the iron tells me that the latch of the gate has gone home behind me.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

The Real Meaning of "Medical"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read with much interest the attack made upon Christian Science practitioners and practice made by District Attorney Woolwine of Los Angeles, and published in your issue of the 8th instant.

Attorney Woolwine cannot be familiar with the meaning of the word "medical," for he seems to think that this word as it appears in the Criminal Code of his State has particular reference to some preconceived notion of his own, or some favored school of medicine, in which case we look for his office to be a particularly busy one in the near future, as he will have to enforce the law as he understands it against those who prefer osteopathy, eclectic practitioners, all the Chinese who employ their own systems of medicine for their children or charges, as well as all Indians who dare to differ with him as to what the word medicine means.

Since Mr. Woolwine believes himself free to advise those who have not come to him for advice, it might not be out of place to advise him to look up the word medicine or medical in any standard dictionary, as it is believed that even courts defer to a considerable extent to such works, in determining the meaning of words, at least they are more likely to attach importance to the definitions therein given than to that of Attorney Woolwine.

(Signed) EDMUND R. CUMMINS, June 9, 1921

THE FIREFLY'S FLASH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is to Dr. Mast, a professor in the Department of Biology of Johns Hopkins University, that we are indebted for certain remarkable discoveries that concern the common fireflies.

Where there is smoke, there must be fire, is no more true than the opposite, where there is fire, there must be smoke. Even strong light is produced by many natural objects without the accompaniment of either heat or

of the female immediately after she glows has no effect upon this reaction. Thus orientation may take place in total darkness, and it is surprising how accurately these creatures turn through the proper angle in the total absence of the stimulating agent that caused the response.

OLD PARIS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

C'est la rive gauche. The River Seine's left bank, formerly the exclusive stronghold of the old French aristocracy. They still linger in large



"Tourelle de la Rue de la Tixeront," from the etching by Charles Meryon

smoke, and even burning where there is no flame. Yet there are many examples of light wholly lacking in these qualifications. To distinguish such light from the commoner varieties, the words phosphorescence and luminescence have been adopted.

Of phosphorescence there are many types. One kind is due to the oxidation of fatty plants and animals, such as glowworms, certain kinds of fish, lightning bugs, and birds; another sort is due to heating crystals, exposure to radio-active elements, X-rays, electricity, the sun, or even some waters. Many minute sea shrimps and marine worms emit brilliant flashes of light because of their power of making at their pleasure a fatty substance which can be oxidized into a glowing phosphorescence. If one watches the breakers splash away from the prow of a river boat, he will see the points and dashes of luminescence caused by minute jelly fish and three-horned animals, called ceratium.

The larger fish of the ocean are fitted with great, luminous, phosphorescent, searchlight-like lenses. Like the tropical insects, beetles, fireflies and glowworms, these fish, by sending a stream of nervous impulses to their "tiny lighthouses," oxidize these fatty tissues into well-known, phosphorescent gleams.

Dr. Mast took up the study of the behavior of lightning bugs in western Maryland several years ago. At that time the insects were very abundant; dozens of them could be seen flying over every lawn and garden every evening.

Fireflies are found in dark crevices or underground during the day. In the evening, when it is still light enough to read, they come out. The females climb to the tips of the grass stalks or on other objects and remain quiet. The males fly about and glow at intervals of about five seconds. The females do not glow unless light from the males or from some other source is flashed upon them.

In many species the illumination produced by the male differs from that produced by the female. In some the glow of the male is much more intense than that of the female. In others there is a marked difference in the duration of the glow. In still others the illumination has a certain peculiar distinguishing characteristics. The male glow consists of two flashes of light separated by a short interval, while in the female it consists of a single flash.

Fireflies are very nearly alike. There is but little difference in size and the wings of the female are as fully developed as those of the male. This is not generally the case in other species. The eyes of the male are much larger than those of the female and the luminous area is also larger.

Males do not orient, that is, recognize their location when exposed to continuous illumination. They respond only to flashes of light and the reaction does not begin until after the light has disappeared. Removal

numbers in the houses of the broad, straight boulevards, and the narrow, winding streets. Some of them have been modernized and divided into apartments, but they still retain the charm of past centuries. It is a totally different Paris here, without the hustle, without the glitter and the glamour of the rive droite; it is the Paris of great traditions, great ideals, and great achievements. It is the home of intellect and art—a place where intelligence is still a greater asset than wealth, and art the goal of a lifetime.

To come suddenly from the boulevards of the rive droite into the narrow, silent side streets of the rive gauche, is almost like visiting another city, so widely dissimilar is the whole in aspect and in atmosphere. Many of the old houses just visible from the street through stately portecochères, look on to gardens at the back; old-world gardens where fountains play.

The whole "quartier" is a long succession of old furniture shops, with alternate book and print shops. Splendid old brocades are spread out on gorgeous canopies, and chairs, beside precious bronzes. Angels in carved oak brave the elements outside, spectators of many a close bargain between customer and patron. The quietude of days when opulence was a monopoly of the upper classes, and comfort the privilege of the few. Decidedly monarchical are certain aspects of the rive gauche. Kings and queens have come and gone, but the aroma of their presence remains as a definite impression.

Not only the actual inhabitants of the "quartier," but the edifices and the great high walls of the courtyards seem to speak of peace and quiet assurance. Something almost mysterious there is on the rive gauche, something which is lacking on the rive droite. There is even a marked difference in the outward aspect of the passers-by, and the occupants of the trams. Coming from the Place de la Concorde any afternoon toward Saint-Sulpice are gentle ladies given to black dresses, and younger women dressed with the neatness and care of 50 years ago. Garments well brushed and carefully put on, tidied, coiffures. A different type of girl, too, is seen, clad in so-called artistic attire, accompanied by youths, long haired and large bowed as to ties.

In the Latin quarter peeping through fascinating portecochères are glimpses of studios built in long alleys with little porch-shaped entrance doors covered with creeping plants. Beyond the gray, flat façades of houses which face the Luxembourg Gardens, one can imagine a sister of "Mimi" posing in one of these studios, and then dancing along with a gay group of friends towards the broad avenues of the Luxembourg for further merriment.

JAPAN AS A COLONIZER

An Address by Poultney Bigelow

Address made at the capital of Formosa by Poultney Bigelow of New York on April 28, 1921.

The great man is the one who governs his own passions. A man must first govern himself if he is to be a successful governor over others. There are not many who are able to govern themselves and still fewer who are fit to be governors in a colony. As with an individual, so with a nation. Few are the examples of European powers capable of governing successfully great colonies in the tropics; yet nearly all have made attempts in this field.

Portugal and Spain ruled the whole of the non-European world at one time—and today their Empire is dust. It is the crowning glory of England that now, after three centuries of colonial expansion, her flag still represents the majesty of a powerful nation and the blessing of just administration in her many dependencies.

Even in India where German and Catholic-Indian propaganda sowed much unrest amongst some of the people, so strong was the respect for the British rule that when the great war started, the Indian Army gladly volunteered for service in France.

Japan is now a competitor in the colonial race and she is being keenly watched by other nations. Some watch with suspicion, others with sympathy. Some believe that Japan will succeed, others fear she may be carried away by military ambition and share the fate of the German Kaiser. It is because many people are interested in this matter that I have come to enquire at first hand from those who can tell me the truth. And first of all I have made a trip through Formosa because if Japan can succeed here, she can succeed anywhere. And, in my opinion, Japan has achieved in Taiwan a brilliant colonial triumph.

What is a successful colony? It may be compared with a musical instrument of three strings. Each of the three strings must be in accord with the other two. If one is not in tune, the others are useless. So with colonial administration it is a harmony of three strings. There must be strong police to stop robbery and violence. That is one string—a strong and heavy one. The second feature of a successful colony must be education of the people so that the colony may become prosperous in the arts of agriculture and commerce. These two strings are very important but they are not enough, for they deal only with the material and lower needs of man.

The third string is delicate—transparent and it vibrates at the slightest movement of a sympathetic hand. It is the string that appeals to the heart and the soul of a people. It is the quality of a colonial administration that awakens loyalty, love of the national emblem, devotion to the soil, readiness to die in the service of one's country and its ruler. I have looked for the three strings of this colonial harmony in many colonies, and in many there were but two; and in some there was but the strong and coarse one; but in Formosa I have heard also the third little vibratory string that reaches the heart. Far away in the dark depths of a magnificent virgin forest, at Mt. Arisan, stands a little Shinto shrine dedicated to loyalty and spiritual purity. I felt that here was indeed a symbol of the new forces that were converting Taiwan from a wilderness of headhunters to a rich garden of modern civilization. And on this piece of ground I was invited by the authorities to plant a little tree close to the sacred edifice. This honor I shall cherish to the last day of my life; for I am now made to feel that my happiness is bound up with a baby nestling amongst the Formosan giants. I feel also that this little tree symbolizes the spirit of Japan the Colonizer; Japan the Expansionist; Japan the ruler of alien dependencies.

As at Arisan, so elsewhere in Greater Japan, old trees and many other old things are cut down or uprooted, but in their place is planted a little new tree which soon grows into beauty and fragrance and which rapidly heals the scars left by the first rough clearing of the ground. I pray that my Arisan tree may grow into more and more

strength and beauty and that the little Shinto shrine may continue teaching its lesson of loyalty and purity for many years. It was an additional source of happiness that the date of this little tree birthday was also that of our greatest poets and philosophers—the immortal Shakespeare. There seemed here a loving symbol of the friendship between Japan, England and America that should endure forever in the spirit of this little mountain shrine.

It is now nearly half a century since first I saw Japan and learned to appreciate the high social and moral virtues of Japanese gentlemen and their admirable wives and children. From that time until the present, much of my study has been devoted to the problems of colonial administration and therefore I have had to make many voyages to the chief dependencies of nations who now have or formerly had colonies—Denmark, Holland, Portugal, Spain, France, Germany—and notably those of Great Britain in Africa, Australasia, India, the West Indies, South America and Canada.

It is not therefore as an idle tourist that I accept the courtesy of Japan on such an occasion as the present. From Formosa I hope to visit Shantung, Chosen, Manchuria, Saghalien and the Marshall Islands—and the future may modify the opinions which I have expressed about Taiwan. If such be the case I shall have to change my own opinions. But in a good army all regiments are equally good, and in a good colonial service all officials must be inspired with the same spirit as their chief.

Therefore I shall be much surprised if in the furthest north of the Empire, I do not feel the same loyalty, courage, patience and good sense that has made a colonial paradise of this beautiful island.

I have written and spoken much of Japan both in Europe and America. I have been in the fortunate position of one able to speak freely without fear of losing a salary or a seat in congress or parliament. I have written the truth as I saw it and have many warm friends in Japan whom I have known intimately for more than a quarter of a century. We flatter our enemies. It is only our friends who merit the truth. Had I flattered my friends in early life I would not have any now to cheer my closing years.

Let us all climb in spirit to the little Shinto shrine of Arisan and there dedicate ourselves to the endless but necessary task of battling against the demons of money greed and malice; let us there store up strength and patience in order to smile when we are slandered and to keep our tempers when dogs show their teeth and snarl.

And so let me thank you for your kind attention to my feeble words. I have done my best.

Farewell.
POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Stumps of the Redwood Trees

The redwood trees of California are famous for their size, age and symmetrical beauty. Yet aside from the advertised wonders of the redwoods there is the feature of the circular formation noted in the growth of the young trees. The parent tree may have been felled by the woodsman's ax, or else destroyed by fire, and nothing is left but the huge stump. About this relic of the forest giant slender saplings form a circle, almost as though the fairies had marked the place for their midnight frolics and the trees gathered close to see them.

Again, in the bottom lands where the California rivers overflow and fertilize the soil and the lumber industry has taken toll of the biggest trees, leaving nothing but the great stumps, orchards and vineyards have been planted. The stumps have been too gigantic a problem to remove in many instances so have been left in the ground. A wild blackberry vine clammers over a stump, or a young madroña tree takes root in the accumulation of rotted wood and deposit of leaves and soil on top the stump. The seeds of the California poppy, various kinds of wild grasses and flowers find ample nourishment atop these relics of splendid redwood trees and beautify the jagged stumps.

WASHINGTON'S BUST AT ST. PAUL'S

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, seemed for once to have discarded its somber attributes when a company of distinguished friends of the English and American Entente assembled on the occasion of the unveiling of a bust of George Washington. Visitors emerging from the rather dark stairs into an island of brilliant electric light in the midst of which stood Dean Inge and two of the cathedral clergy in white surplices, found it difficult to believe that the ceremony—so simple and yet so significant—was taking place many feet below the city, the roar of whose traffic could be heard as an indistinct murmur.

The bust—life size in bronze—stands upon a stone pedestal at the south side of the chancel steps. It is the gift to the British nation of Americans connected with the Sulgrave Institution in America, and about 70 allied American organizations. It is the work of William O. Partridge, the American sculptor, executed from a life-mask cast by Houdon, the famous French sculptor, in about 1790. Lord Haig and Admiral Sims, within a few feet of one another, and not far from them were the United States Ambassador, the French Ambassador, Lord and Lady Bryce, Lord Weardale, besides many other well-known Englishmen and Americans.

Mr. Stewart, the chairman of the American Branch of the Sulgrave Institution, personally presented the bust on behalf of the American people. He read a message from President Harding which reminded both peoples that Washington was an English subject by birth, and that the two nations have a common inheritance of language, institutions and customs.

The Prime Minister wrote regretting his inability to be present and paid an eloquent tribute to "George Washington, that great British soldier and American patriot." Mr. Harvey delivered an interesting and illuminating address (which he prefaced by saying that his mission was a simple one, to unveil a memorial to a British soldier) in which he traced Washington's development from a young and enthusiastic boy with only a limited education, to the great patriot and leader whose name has become a household word in two hemispheres. "Washington," he said, "was a soldier and not a statesman, and he loved fighting for fighting's sake." Curiously enough he did not sign the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Harvey incidentally observed that among Englishmen whom Americans love and understand, the Prince of Wales and Lord Bryce stand prominent. Lord Bryce, in accepting the bust on behalf of the British people, observed that Washington combined the characteristic virtues of their race, and emphasized the delight which he felt at taking part in a ceremony which gave evidence of the strength of the links which united two great nations.

He made an interesting announcement to the effect that a former Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Wakefield, intended to present busts of Lord Chatham and Edmund Burke to the United States.



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DELEGATES LACKING LABEL NOT BARRED

Resolution to Unseat All Whose Clothing Does Not Bear Union Stamp Defeated at Denver, Though Boycott Plan Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DENVER, Colorado.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor yesterday overwhelmingly defeated a resolution to unseat all delegates who were unable to show union labels on their clothing as a part of their credentials.

Speakers questioned the practicability of an extensive inspection of the apparel of each delegate and John J. Manning, secretary of the Union Label League, declared that "if non-union garments were removed from delegates there would not be enough barrels in town to accommodate all who would need them."

The convention went on record, however, as favoring a boycott on non-union goods as a means to combat the open shop movement. The resolutions adopted declare, "We pledge ourselves to purchase only products that bear the union label and patronize only such stores as display the union shop cards, and insist on deliveries through a union driver, wearing the button of his international union."

A resolution by the Central Labor Union, of Washington, District of Columbia, was read. It called upon the convention to re-elect Samuel Gompers, condemned recent attacks on him and denounced efforts of outsiders to conduct the affairs of the federation. Packers' Acts Condemned

The federation yesterday unanimously and without debate passed resolutions condemning the packers for attempting to reduce wages and pledging support to the employees of the industry. The resolutions accused the packers of attempting to force employees into "company unions" under the guise of "industrial democracy."

John Mooney, brother of Thomas Mooney, addressed the convention in behalf of the latter and Warren K. Billings, now in prison in California for alleged connection with the bomb explosions in the San Francisco preparedness parade. He charged that they were the victims of a criminal conspiracy. He asserted that Senator Hiram Johnson contributed \$500 to the fund alleged to have been raised to convict Mooney. A resolution appropriating \$500 to the Mooney defense fund is pending before the convention.

The convention has invited Glenn E. Plumb, author of the Plumb Law, to address the delegates next week when he arrives. The convention adjourned yesterday until Monday. The delegates will go to Colorado Springs today to attend a barbecue at the Union Printers Home.

Investigations Sought

The federation on Thursday unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the United States Senate to pass the La Follette bill for federal investigation of the "nation-wide lockout of seamen." The convention also unanimously approved of a resolution demanding congressional investigation of conditions in the cotton mills of the southern states. Thomas F. McMahon, in supporting the resolution, said:

"Fronteering is carried on in many of these cotton mills in as great a degree today as it was when the peak was supposed to have been reached in 1920. Women have seen their wages reduced from \$27 per week for 55 hours of labor to \$7 and \$11 for 60 and 65 hours of labor, and there has been no such price reduction in cotton products."

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, said, in urging passage of the resolution of the lockout of seamen:

"This is something decidedly more than a mere matter of wages. We seamen haven't had a living wage for 60 years and don't expect to get it within the lifetime of any man here, but the question involves a great conspiracy to deprive America of her legitimate sea power."

Harry W. Fix of the Wyoming State Federation, asked the federation to station an organizer in this district to offset the fight being made against organized labor by open shop advocates. He said:

"Due to the terrific onslaught of the open shop forces in this territory, the forces of organized labor have dwindled materially. In Colorado the membership of the State Federation of Labor has dropped from approximately 24,000 to about 16,000, while there is a possible membership of 50,000. In Montana the State Federation of Labor has lost, since the inauguration of the vicious open shop movement about 6000 members, and now has about 15,000; and in Wyoming the membership of organized labor has dwindled from 12,000 to 10,000." The convention approved the request for an organizer, provided the funds to defray the expense are available.

A resolution by J. L. Pauley, of the West Virginia Federation, proposing that all unions arrange their contracts so that they would expire simultaneously was unanimously rejected. The resolution was declared to be a move in the direction of the "One Big Union" idea.

Aid Pledged Workers

The federation pledged its aid to the organization of the lumber workers of the northwest, the silk workers of Pennsylvania, and the garment workers in small towns. Support of the federation of teachers also was pledged.

A resolution involving, among many things, the employment of unskilled

labor by skilled workers, especially in steel mills, provoked a heated debate and was referred back to a committee for redrafting. John F. Leheney, of Wyoming, in debating the resolution, said: "This convention is prejudiced. The fact that unskilled labor is not organized is largely the fault of the American Federation of Labor. The unskilled worker must manifest his desire for unionism by digging down into his pockets for initiation fees every time he changes his occupation. 'Suppose I carry a hod and want to join the union. They demand proof of my earnestness, and that proof must be in monetary form. Then I go into some other work. They want more proof. Every time I change work I have to prove my unionism, and the proof demanded always is money. It isn't fair. Unskilled labor is the lowest paid in the country.'"

Mrs. Lucy Robbins of New York addressed the convention on the movement "to secure amnesty for political prisoners." A letter from Eugene V. Debs, thanking the federation for its efforts to have him released, was read and received hearty applause.

DISARMAMENT TO BE SEPARATE ISSUE

Porter Plan, It Is Now Proposed, Will Be Taken Up Independently of Naval Bill—Hope Is to Force Direct House Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Disarmament is to be made an issue independent of the naval bill in the House next Monday. Impatient at the deadlock that has tied the bill into a fast and hard knot, Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, intends to force his own disarmament resolution through despite the efforts of its Democratic opponents.

Under a suspension of the rules, he will endeavor to rally a necessary two-thirds vote of the House to separate the disarmament amendment from the naval bill and put it through as a substitute for the Borah amendment. This would bring the issue to a direct vote. If Mr. Porter can command the necessary two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, it is comparatively safe to forecast that his amendment will be approved by the House on a straight party vote.

While Republican leaders were outlining their plan of action on disarmament, the House sent to conference the Porter peace resolution. Owing to the fact that Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, will be absent from the capital the first part of next week, it is doubtful if the conferees on the peace resolution will meet before Wednesday. Senator Lodge is to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from Harvard University.

The House conferees, in addition to Mr. Porter, are John Jacob Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, and Henry D. Flood (D.), Representative from Virginia. Decision to make an independent issue of disarmament was reached after a conference yesterday with Republican leaders. Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, ever since Mr. Porter's interview with President Harding at the White House, have been anxious to get favorable action on the Porter resolution, which is regarded as acceptable to the Administration. The pending deadlock on the naval bill, both Houses being in hopeless disagreement, menaces the disarmament proposal to a degree that is annoying to the Foreign Affairs Committee members.

There was no indication of a break in the naval deadlock yesterday, with a result that it was agreed upon to risk a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules of the House on Monday and make an out-and-out issue of disarmament. Democratic leaders are just as anxious to vote on disarmament, but they want the Borah amendment, which makes it mandatory on the President to call a conference with Great Britain and Japan. They will do their utmost to bring about a vote on that amendment, a maneuver which Republican leaders will do everything in their power to block.

"My own resolution is broader than the Borah amendment, for it provides for the reduction of land armaments as well as naval armaments," Mr. Porter declared last night. "In the language of the man in the street, it says to the President: 'We approve your policy and declarations with reference to disarmament. Here is \$100,000. Now go and do what you want to do.'"

MAJ.-GEN. P. C. MARCH TO BE RETIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The request of Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March to be placed on the retired list of the United States Army on November 1, 1921, has been granted by the Secretary of War, who took occasion to express his high appreciation of the services of Major-General March during the war, and especially in connection with the transportation of troops, and for his helpfulness to the Secretary of War since March 4. It is understood that Major-General March expects to do considerable writing on military matters after his retirement, and it was said at the War Department yesterday that the same restrictions placed on active military officers would be binding on him as an officer on the retired list.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE OPPOSED

United States, It Is Asserted, Would View Its Renewal as Inimical to the Program of Anglo-American Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Decisions arrived at relative to future British Imperial policy at the forthcoming conference of the British Imperial Council are awaited in Washington as a most essential factor in the development of this government's program for Anglo-American solidarity on a world-wide scale. The Administration is watching the Imperial gathering in London as the most important event on the international horizon, it being frankly admitted that on the policy worked out by Great Britain and the dominions, and the extent with which it accords with the wishes of the United States, will depend the degree of cooperation between this country and the British Empire.

The fundamental consideration facing the conference and the one in which the United States is vitally interested is the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Officials of the Administration have been careful not to make any public declaration relative to its attitude on this question, although its views have been from time to time communicated informally to the British Government.

Limitation of Armaments
It may now be accepted as axiomatic, however, that the United States would view with dissatisfaction the renewal of the alliance in any form, that it would regard it as a setback to the program of Anglo-American cooperation on a large scale in all matters of international policy.

In place of the renewal of the alliance, a proposal by the British Imperial Council for a plan for the limitation of armaments by the three principal naval powers, Great Britain, the United States and Japan, on such a basis as would guarantee the desire of the dominions and the United States for a "white Pacific," would meet with approval in Washington.

These two stipulations are indicated, on high authority, to constitute the main points of American interest in the conference which will assemble in London next Monday to mold the policies of the British Empire. The United States will take no direct part in the deliberations, and the situation is so critical that we concur in urging immediate relief measures on general lines recommended by the Governor-General in extending the debt-making power of the government.

General Wood and Mr. Forbes are on a mission to the Philippines to study conditions in the islands, but as yet no formal report has been received from them by the War Department. Secretary Weeks forwarded to Congress a second cable message from a "Mr. Fairchild," whom he described as "one of the leading American business men" in the islands.

"Cannot Congress be induced to extend the bond limit of the government; also the bond limit provided for replenishing currency reserve fund?" his cable message asked. It added that this was the "only method to save the government from calamity."

Many Failures in the Islands
Conditions in the islands were described by Mr. Fairchild in detail. "There are many failures, and many more expected," he said. "All attempts to obtain financial relief for business enterprises from sources other than the federal government will fail because of the uncertainty of the future political status."

Mr. Fairchild reported that "government revenues are falling short, particularly customs, sales and income taxes." He added further that "all export products are stagnant," and that "prices are falling in many cases below cost productions."

The War Department is greatly agitated about the financial condition of the Philippine Government, and is particularly uneasy in view of the apparent apathy on the part of Congress. President Warren G. Harding, it is known, is keeping in close touch with the situation. Unless relief from Congress is forthcoming shortly, it is expected that the Administration will take a hand in the affair.

LIMIT PLACED ON NEEDS OF PUEBLO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Secretary Weeks has issued a statement summarizing relief activities by the army for the Pueblo flood sufferers, which, he said, was prompted by organized efforts to collect funds from the public unnecessarily.

The principal trouble needing immediate relief, the statement said, is the removal of mud and debris and the repair of the water facilities of the town. The Secretary has authorized the expenditure of not to exceed \$100,000 for the purpose of cleaning up the city, and it is estimated by Colonel Caples that the work of removing mud and debris can be accomplished by June 30 at a cost of about \$85,000.

As a further sanitary measure, for closing of breaks in the levees, repairing of the water system of the town, the Secretary has authorized the expenditure not to exceed, for the present, \$80,000.

HONOR FOR MADAME CURIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WARREN, Maine.—An honorary membership in the Knox Academy of Arts and Sciences has been conferred upon Madame Curie, the co-discoverer of radium, through motion of its president, C. Vey Holman, former state geologist.

on hand in Mexico at the end of 1920 was estimated at 8,828,039 barrels. The production for the first five months of the present year was given as follows: January, 16,244,020; February, 15,063,864; March, 17,841,887; April, 18,014,790; May, approximately 19,000,000. Exports for the five months totaled 77,098,600 barrels.

AID IS ASKED FOR THE PHILIPPINES

National Bank Is Reported Practically Insolvent and Government Facing Bankruptcy—Message From Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With the Philippine Government facing bankruptcy, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, yesterday renewed his urgent appeal to Congress to relieve the financial distress of the islands' government.

Secretary Weeks was spurred to action by a cable message from Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the islands, who informed him that the National Bank of the Philippines "is practically insolvent." The message warned that if the bank failed, "it would mean the practical bankruptcy of the Philippine Government, which would continue until new resources became available, besides bankrupting many provinces and municipalities, which have been required by law to deposit all funds in the bank."

Secretary Weeks forwarded a copy of the cable message to Congress yesterday with a letter, again directing attention to his request of June 6, urging an increase in the limit of indebtedness of the Philippine Government from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The message from General Wood and Mr. Forbes, he stated, showed the urgent demand for this legislation.

Situation Reported Critical
"The government cannot purchase exchange, even to meet current running expenses payable to the United States," the cable message stated, "and has had to ask our local banks not to present its circulating notes for redemption. Cash reserves are now about 10 per cent of legal requirements. We feel that the faith of the United States is pledged in support of the solvency of the Philippine Government and the situation is so critical that we concur in urging immediate relief measures on general lines recommended by the Governor-General in extending the debt-making power of the government."

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BRITISH-AMERICAN UNITY IS URGED

Sir Auckland Geddes Declares It Incumbent Upon English-Speaking Peoples to See to It That Friendship Is Continued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, in an address yesterday before all the members of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce who could enter the auditorium, called upon the English and American people not to leave it to the state departments, nor to their several ambassadors, but to make it their individual duty to see that neither ignorance nor misstatement of fact should mar the cordial relationship now existing between the British Empire and the United States of America.

Reiterating statements made before the graduating class of Western Reserve University on Thursday, Sir Auckland said:

"Nothing concerns the welfare of the world so much today as that the two great English-speaking nations cooperate in the task of leading the nations of the earth back to a sound economic status. Let us see to it that no suspicious action be allowed to mar the frankness that now characterizes the diplomatic relationship existing between us."

"Governments get into the habit of helping trade. One of the difficult problems is keeping the governments out of acute competition for such markets as still have purchasing or absorptive power. I believe it is especially important for both of us to realize that there is going to be such competition. The greatest danger is the development of an idea that the great force of a whole nation may be better to wear one eyeglass or two."

"Neither the United States alone, nor England alone, can provide all that is necessary to settle the economic problems which face us. It is because the great spiritual force, which I have already mentioned, which I have seen in both countries, may bring a real settlement about, that I want you to see to it that no little thing will be permitted to distort our proper understanding of each other and make this great world need assured."

Sir Auckland was formally welcomed by Mayor Fitzgerald who, beneath American and British flags, declared the unity of these two people must be the guarantee of the world's future welfare.

SUN YAT-SEN ASKS RECOGNITION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, President of the Southern Chinese Republic, has appealed to President Harding for recognition of his government. The text of the appeal was made public here by Ma Soo, Dr. Sun's personal representative in Washington.

"Whether democracy triumphs or fails, much depends upon the decision of America," the letter said. "Such is the state of affairs in China that unless America, her traditional friend and supporter, comes forward to lend a helping hand in this critical period, we would be compelled against our will to submit to the 21 demands of Japan."

Dr. Sun called attention to his recent "manifesto to the friendly nations," in which he said he had shown that the "so-called war between northern and southern China is not a war between the different sections of the country, but a national struggle between militarism and democracy and between treason and patriotism."

STEAMSHIP OWNERS REFUSE STRIKE TERMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Steamship Owners Association has refused to enter into any agreement with the striking marine engineers, in spite of the action of the United States Shipping Board in executing an agreement for the settlement of the strike. H. H. Raymond, president, has sent this message to A. D. Lasker, chairman of the board:

"The executive committee of the American Steamship Owners Association, in conjunction with representatives of the Pacific American Steamship Association and the Shipowners Association of the Pacific Coast, have resolved that while we are anxious to cooperate with the board, we regret that so far as privately-owned steamships are concerned, we are unable to alter the position announced in the telegram addressed to Admiral Benson on the subject under date of June 2, 1921, in which the reasons for adhering to the declared policy of the association were fully set forth."

That telegram announced the decision of the association never again to enter into any agreement with the seagoing labor unions. The possibility of a further reduction of wages on vessels owned by the members of

the association has also been considered, but no action taken. In any event, there will be sharp conflict between the board vessels, many of which are operated by members of the associations, and privately-owned steamships.

LIBERAL RESPONSE IN AID OF NEAR EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The memorial to Congress urging immediate action on behalf of the Armenians, to save them from immediate destruction at the hands of the Turks, which has been sent broadcast to all the United States subscribers to Near East Relief, continues to bear good fruit, according to letters and resolutions received. Not only have individuals from all parts of the United States, stirred by the statements of the memorial, written to their representatives in Congress urging action, but some of the members of Congress themselves, under this spur, have come out in support of the plea.

The Near East Relief has also heard from many organizations, both civic and business, that resolutions have been adopted urging action, and asking their members to communicate directly in support of the memorial. Food shortage has become so serious in the Caucasus that native workers of the Near East Relief in the City of Alexandria, Armenia, where 18,000 children are being cared for in American orphanages, have cut their rations in half and refunded their salaries since December, to help meet the situation, according to a cable received by the Near East Relief organization here from its administration committee in Constantinople.

EXPERTS TO PROMOTE TRAFFIC ON RIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Waterway experts from many sections of the country have just started a cruise of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, under the auspices of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, to make a survey of the possibilities for use of the waterways for commercial purposes. The problem of making the state's waterways available for commercial use is to be discussed with the chambers of commerce of the various towns visited. Fred Bennett, chairman of the Joliet Chamber of Commerce, addressed the members of the party, saying:

"The opening of the Illinois and Des Moines rivers is the most important step in the development of the 21,000 miles of navigable rivers in the Mississippi Valley. Railroad building has practically ended so far as the great cities are concerned. It is 35 years since the last trunk line was built into Chicago."

"Now that terminal costs have become prohibitive, the great alternative is river transportation, which is right at hand in Illinois. The natural trend of commerce is not from east to west, but from north to south, and the great river and lock system of Illinois supplies the vital link in this natural direction of trade from the Great Lakes to the Gulf."

PACIFIC FLEET IN BATTLE PRACTICE

LOS ANGELES, California.—Pacific fleet battle practice continued yesterday. The opposing forces disregarded the technical destruction of four of the fleet's largest dreadnaughts on Thursday by an enemy force consisting of 35 destroyers, four scout cruisers and a large number of naval seaplanes in an all-day practice battle just outside of Los Angeles Harbor.

The battleships, made targets for torpedoes from attacking destroyers, which were aided by seaplanes, were the New Mexico, Mississippi, Idaho and Texas. Their heavy smoke screen failed to protect them from the attacking forces. The flagship New Mexico was struck four times by tin head torpedoes, and the Mississippi several times.

SHRINE TEMPLES CHARTERED

DES MOINES, Iowa.—It was estimated that more than 80,000 members of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine were here during the three-day convocation which ended last night. The Imperial Council granted charters for new shrine temples to Pueblo, Colorado; Wichita Falls, Texas; and Amarillo, Texas. Dispensations were allowed Bangor, Maine; Syracuse, New York; Miami, Florida, and Billings, Montana.

SHIP LINE TO IRELAND

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The establishment of a new direct steamship line between Philadelphia, Cork, Dublin and Londonderry is announced. It will be operated by the Moore & McCormack Company, Inc. The first steamer scheduled to sail, the West Gambo, will leave early next month.

AID FOR SUGAR PLANTERS

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—Owing to the serious financial depression here, due to the fall in the price of sugar, the government plans to aid Jamaican sugar planters. It is proposed to raise a loan of \$2,000,000, probably in the United Kingdom.

AMUSEMENTS

A DELIGHTFUL ALL DAY'S SAIL

PROVINCETOWN RETURN

STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD

Leaves Bay Line Wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Daily 8:30 A. M. Arr. Provincetown 1:30 P. M. Sundays, Holidays, 10 A. M. Arr. Provincetown 2 P. M.

Leaves Provincetown 3:30 P. M. Arr. Boston 7:30 P. M. Sundays and Holidays 4 P. M. Arr. Boston 8:30 P. M.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Music, Refreshments, Staterooms

Tel. Fort Hill 4255

MERCHANT MARINE PROGRAM OUTLINED

President Harding, Following Conference With Shipping Board, Announces Complete Confidence in Its Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—After an hour's conference with the members of the new Shipping Board yesterday, President Harding expressed his entire confidence in their ability to cope effectively with a very difficult situation. Although Albert D. Lasker, the chairman, has had no experience with shipping, the President has such confidence in his business ability and energy that he is convinced that he can do much to rescue the shipping from the slough of confusion in which it now lies and establish it upon a sound business basis.

The Administration is back of the Shipping Board, it was announced after the meeting yesterday, hopeful that the initiative and resourcefulness of individual enterprise will find a tenable method of realizing the American commercial aspirations. It was admitted that the decks must be cleared of the wreckage of war, the enormous war costs must be worked off and the assets measured by modern business standards. This means that hundreds of millions of dollars invested on account of America for shipping during the war must be charged to profit and loss and a fresh start made with what remains that is workable in peace times, in competition with experienced shipping nations by a people long inexperienced in this particular line of business.

In the short time that it has been in existence, the Shipping Board has learned that the shipping of the world was never in a greater slump than now, it was stated. To those who want to see the American flag on all the seas and in every harbor in the world, the warning is given that "you can't put the flag on all the lanes of the seas in the moment of great depression." What the United States now has to do is to lop off all the unproductive efforts and the business that now is being carried along at enormous expense to the government, and to start to build afresh a merchant marine which shall operate where opportunity offers, and not to force matters trying to uphold American shipping by continued expenditures in quarters where the business is already held by other nations which have better facilities for handling it and better reasons for being there, and who can operate more economically.

The new Shipping Board, it was said, is going to do what it can to renew the faith of Americans in its ability to bring about a steady growth in shipping that shall be profitable and dependable.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—A contract has been awarded by the State for the building of a six-mile section of bituminous concrete road to complete the shoreline highway through this State between Boston and New York.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



Traveling?

Perhaps you have overlooked the wardrobe trunk.

Convenience is its other name.

Clothes hang correctly—

And come out in good order.

Drawers, and hangers, and hat boxes, and shoe pockets, and other contrivances are well arranged.

Several makes here—full size, three-quarter size, taxi size, steamer size.

An element of progress over the old-fashioned "dress" trunk, surely!

MACHINE GUNS WERE BOUND FOR IRELAND

Shipment on Board Steamer East Side Declared by United States Official to Be Direct Result of a Sinn Fein Conspiracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—That the placing of 495 machine guns and ammunition on board the United States Shipping Board steamer East Side, bound for Ireland, was the result of a Sinn Fein conspiracy, is the opinion of Isaac Gross of New York, New Jersey, Assistant United States Attorney. Mr. Gross says he knows where the arms and ammunition were bought and to whom they were directed by the agent who sold them. The Department of Justice is seeking members of the ship's engine crew. Mr. Gross added that he had been notified by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, to make a thorough investigation of the matter, which order, he considers, upholds his contention that surreptitious shipment of arms to Ireland violated both the federal Espionage Act and the penal code of the United States.

Officials of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company state that the guns must have been bought in small quantities from various dealers; as only about 2000 guns of this model have so far been made, and all of these have been sold to jobbers in small lots. The Frank Williams who claims that 600 such guns were stolen from him must have bought the lot from many dealers, they say.

Guns Held on Writ of Detention
The police are seeking the other 105 which have not yet been accounted for, and the police are seeking to find out how they came into the possession of Frank Williams, whose counsel insists that there is no law preventing him from selling arms to an individual in Ireland should he so desire. The guns are now in the customs house, held on a writ of detention issued by United States Judge Charles F. Lynch in Newark.

Whether or not the guns and munitions were placed aboard the ship by Sinn Fein sympathizers, who hoped to get them into Ireland for use against the British and against British sympathizers, it is a fact that American munition has found its way into Ireland; and this fact has already been the cause of comment and question in the British House of Parliament.

The following is an excerpt from the British Parliamentary reports for May 26, 1921:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Archer-Shee asked the Chief Secretary whether ammunition of American manufacture has recently been captured in the course of raids on Sinn Fein premises in Dublin; and if so, whether he will state the amount and nature of these captures?"

"Sir H. Greenwood: Since the 26th March last, 16,388 rounds of American ammunition have been captured in the Dublin district. The principal item consists of 15,668 rounds of American .45 rifle ammunition. The remainder is made up of 308 service rifle ammunition, Peters .45 Colt rifle ammunition, Winchester .45 rifle ammunition and Remington .45 rifle ammunition."

"Lieutenant-Colonel Archer-Shee: In view of the fact that very large sums of money have been raised in the United States for the support of the campaign of assassination and anarchy in Ireland, might not strong representations be made to the United States Government with reference to the fact of the finding of this ammunition?"

"Smuggling of Ammunition
"Lieutenant-Colonel Croft: Can the Right Honorable gentleman say how it is that this amount of ammunition can have come into Ireland and whether anything has been done in the direction of communicating with the authorities in the United States to ask whether they can assist in preventing the smuggling of ammunition?"

"Sir H. Greenwood: I note the importance of these supplementary questions, and I shall confer with my Right Honorable friend, the Foreign Secretary."

"Sir J. Bulcher: Could steps be taken, by legislation if necessary, to stop this smuggling of arms which are used for purposes of murder?"

"Captain Viscount Curzon: Has the Right Honorable gentleman any definite information as to whether the ammunition was smuggled or as to where it came from?"

"Mr. Speaker: Notice should be given of that question."

It is believed that the arms were hidden on board the East Side by a chief engineer and his assistants, who offered their services to the ship on Saturday after the regular engineer and assistants, some say as the result of a "beating up" by marine strike agitators, had left the ship. But a member of the regular crew who had remained aboard became suspicious, examined the cargo taken aboard by the engineer and his men, found the guns and reported to the owners, who in turn caused the raid by customs officials. The substitute engineer and his men left before the raid.

LANTZ BILLS GIVEN UP BY THEIR SPONSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The prohibition bill backed by the Illinois Anti-Saloon League now awaits the signature of the Governor to become law, although without provision of an appropriation for enforcement, and the Lantz bills for regulation of the Chicago Board of Trade have been given up by their sponsor as impossible of passage during this session of the Legislature. Anti-Saloon League leaders are still making a fight to get the appropriation through for the Prohibition Com-

missioner to be appointed by the Governor. Aside from the appropriation, the Prohibition bill is assured of becoming law as Gov. Len Small is known to favor it. The two Lantz bills, Nos. 233 and 234, were sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association and were opposed by the members of the Chicago Board of Trade as well as a number of the farmers. Bill No. 233 would have licensed both the pit and its traders and made both subject to rules and regulations of the State Department of Agriculture or the Department of Commerce and Labor. Bill No. 234 would have limited trading in future contracts for grain to the actual owners of the growing grain or their agents and beyond this would have forbidden all trading in futures.

VALUE OF FEDERAL RESERVE IS SHOWN

District Governor Asserts That Manner of Passing Crises Vindicates the System—Sees Decreases in the Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
SWAMPSCOTT, Massachusetts.—The manner in which the United States has passed financially through the inflation of the war period and the deflation of the past months without panic is a vindication of the Federal Reserve System, declared Charles A. Morse, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, in an address at the convention of the New England Bankers Association. He denied the justice of charges that the system deliberately directed the process of deflation and was responsible for coincidental business losses. Mr. Morse pointed out that the movement of decline was world wide, meaning some inevitable loss to everybody in business, but that "the Federal Reserve banks could not control that decline, nor was there any power which could have controlled it."

Since 1914, Mr. Morse said, banking history records increasingly complicated and notable years. The past year, however, was marked by a deflation with an average drop of 50 per cent in commodity prices. Through this period, Mr. Morse asserted, the Federal Reserve banks "have stood firmly behind their member banks, have supported them in loans to their customers to a most liberal degree, and have no doubt prevented a panic."

Had such a panic occurred, he added, it would have been more destructive than any of the past.

Financial Panics
Financial crises have generally come because banks were either unable or unwilling to make loans and to maintain them, Mr. Morse explained. The reserve banks, however, have not refused to lend money but raised discount rates. The speaker said that it was felt to be the duty of the system, recognizing the trend of business, to issue warning in the form of rate increases and in formal statements by the Federal Reserve Board.

When the decline in commodity prices commenced, however, Mr. Morse went on, the high favor of the reserve system during the period of deflation, placing of government loans changed to suspicion, and assertions were made that the downward trend was being "controlled." This, he declared, was unjust, for the reserve banks did all possible to prevent losses by continuing and increasing loans to member banks. This, however, did not entirely correct the impression, Mr. Morse added, and bills have been introduced which, if they became law, would seriously impair the usefulness of the Federal Reserve.

Present Indications
"As business resumes," Mr. Morse concluded, "it is on a much lower basis of values. Therefore, the amount of credit that has been required in 1920 to move a certain volume of goods is not the measure which can be applied to credit required to do the same amount of business in 1921, and from now on. The result of this will be that loans will be smaller than they have been and consequently there will be a decrease in deposits, and the commercial banks will, no doubt, and themselves with less deposits than they have had in the past."

"With a tendency for easier rates for money, they will, therefore, be obliged to conduct their business with more economy and with greater skill than has been necessary in the immediate past if they are to maintain their dividend position. It seems to me that they are bound to have the same experience in rate of earnings that has been common to business concerns. This tendency has already shown itself especially among the large city banks in all of the money centers of the country, and as a rule, the deposits have declined faster than the loans, and this has made it necessary for the banks to continue large loans at readjustment is completed."

HIGH SCHOOL ENDS CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Celebration of the centennial and reunion of the Boston English High School terminated yesterday with a parade and review by State officials and with a mass meeting in the evening. Speakers at the meeting emphasized the educational precedents set by the school, and greetings were extended by the headmaster of the Public Latin School, as coming from the oldest public school in the world to the oldest high school in the United States. In his address, William B. Snow, head master of the English High, deplored the attitude which makes it "difficult to get high grade men to take up a calling which other men regard with pity or even contempt."

TROUBLE IN AIR SERVICE ADJUSTED

Chief Withdraws Recommendation for Relief of Brig-Gen. William Mitchell, His Aide—Latter Is Indirectly Rebuked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At the request of the Secretary of War, Maj-Gen. Charles T. Menoher has withdrawn his recommendation for the relief of Brig-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the Air Service, and Brigadier-General Mitchell has been indirectly rebuked for his activity in attempting to bring about a unified air service by the intimation that this is opposed to the policy of the Administration.

The Secretary of War was emphatic on the point that there must be no more friction in the service. This is particularly important on the eve of the bombing experiments, for which elaborate preparations have been made.

The following statement was issued by the Secretary of War:
"Maj-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, chief of the Air Service, U. S. A., has withdrawn his recommendation for the relief of Brig-Gen. William Mitchell, submitted to the Secretary of War on June 8, 1921, at the request of the latter."

In making this announcement the Secretary of War states that the recommendation made by General Menoher in this matter was based on reasons submitted with the letter, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, justified his action. The Secretary, however, believing that, in the interests of the Air Service and of the government itself such action would be undesirable and unfortunate at this time, has been able to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties involved.

"General Menoher was selected to be the head of the Air Service because he was a man of fine fighting record in France; a man of good judgment and level head, and a very capable executive. He is not only the nominal head, but he is the actual head of the Air Service, and as such is responsible for all policies in that department."

"General Mitchell was selected for duty as assistant to General Menoher because of his fine flying record in France, and because he was primarily a flier. His personal knowledge of the flying game was thus put at the disposal of General Menoher in the training of the personnel of the Army Air Service."

"It is the desire of the Secretary, and he intends to accomplish that desire, to utilize the excellent qualities of both these officers to the fullest extent, each in his special sphere, but he holds General Menoher responsible for the entire conduct of the Air Service as its legal and actual head."

"Finally, it is now clearly understood by both Generals Menoher and Mitchell that the actions of the latter, which were the reasons for General Menoher's recommendation for the relief of General Mitchell, will not be repeated."

NEW YORK MAIL OUTLETS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The special committee of Congress now inspecting the postal facilities of New York City held its first meeting yesterday. The principal topic discussed was the establishment of a new post office to handle second-class (news-paper) mail, and the strong opposition to its being built at the Sunnyside yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, the prevailing opinion being that it would be much better to expand the present postoffice at the Pennsylvania Station, extending it further over the tracks now under the present building. C. E. Lleper, general superintendent of the railroad, stated that even if the increase was as great as stated by representatives of the government, from 550 tons a day, the amount handled at the present time, requiring 40 cars, to 1300 tons in 1940, necessitating 59 cars, still the railroad would be able to assign the necessary track facilities. George Follmer, representing the Merchants Association, also advocated the expansion of the station, as well as the resumption of the pneumatic tube service and seaport service.

John O'Brien, of the traffic squad of the police department, also urged the use of the tubes, stating that traffic congestion was considerable increased by the large number of mail trucks now being used. He stated that an even happier solution would be the construction of the proposed tunnel between the principal mail centers.

In regard to the mail delivery to and from ocean steamers, Murray Hulbert, commissioner of docks and ferries, who in Congress did much to obtain better local service, stated that the city would be glad to do anything in its power to cooperate with the government in modernizing mailing facilities along the waterfront.

FOREIGN INSURANCE IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Additional light on the facts about the amount of money taken out of the United States by the foreign insurance companies, most of which are British, is given in a statement sent to his agents by Frank Lock, of the Atlas Assurance Company, dealing in detail with the testimony about fire insurance brought out by the Lockwood committee. What Mr. Lock says is of particular interest

with reference to the propaganda against the British companies.

"It is further alleged that 45 per cent (or in round figures \$380,000,000) is taken out by the foreign companies, mostly British. An answer to this is that the sworn statements indicate that at the extreme the amount of premiums of all sorts and kinds—fire, marine, tornado, hail, etc.—written by the foreign companies, direct and reinsurance, including American companies controlled by foreign companies, aggregates some \$240,000,000 instead of \$380,000,000, as alleged. Some papers dealing with these magnificent figures artlessly put it that '\$400,000,000 is taken out of the country.' How the losses, expenses, taxes, etc., are 'paid in the country' remains for the imagination to conjure. Since it has been for months past published all over the United States by propagandists that the British companies 'take out of the United States' from \$400,000,000 to \$600,000,000, it is worth mentioning that according to sworn statements filed with the insurance departments the foreign companies during the five years from 1916 to 1920, inclusive, remitted to this country \$100,000,000 more than they took out of it. Of course, when we soar into the realms of imagination, we may as well take \$600,000,000 as any other figure, since if we are going up into the sky we may as well go high so long as our feet are leaving the solid ground anyway."

Insurance Inquiry Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—A complete investigation of the conduct of the fire insurance business in this State by a legislative committee has been demanded by the Committee of Seven, representing the large fire insurance companies which are making changes in their methods as a result of the Lockwood committee's investigations here. While the committee is working out such changes as can go into effect without legislation action, the executive committee of the National Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters will take no part in carrying out the recommendations and has arranged to uncontract by publicity what they say were false statements brought out by the Lockwood inquiry.

WORKERS SHARE WITH THE PUBLIC

Extra Profits of Cincinnati Concern, Men Decide, Shall Be Used in the Interests of Both

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The newest development of an interesting experiment in industrial democracy in this city has been the announcement of a wage increase of from 10 to 15 per cent for the 900 employees of the A. Nash Company, a large tailoring concern, whose president, has been operating his plant along the lines of democracy for some time.

Mr. Nash called his employees together recently to inform them that the company was making more money than it knew what to do with. He explained this by saying that an inventory and an audit of the books for the period of the last six months disclosed that the company was making \$20 on each suit over and above the amount regarded as a legitimate profit. As the workers had helped to earn this surplus, he said, it was for them to decide what disposition should be made of it. He pointed out that this extra profit was adequate to permit of an immediate wage increase of from 20 to 30 per cent in addition to a retroactive increase dating back to April 1.

After deliberation by the employees of propositions submitted by their own members, it finally was decided to devote half of this extra profit to a wage increase averaging from 10 to 15 per cent, and to use the other half for better quality of trimmings for the garments made by them without increasing the price to the consumer. In this way, it is considered, the extra profit is absorbed equally by the workers and the public. Mr. Nash, who commended them for their action, declared that employers who are starting out to meet present conditions by wholesale reductions of wages are proceeding on a false theory, as a cut in wages means a corresponding decrease in consumption, which in turn lessens production.

AID TO EUROPEAN INDUSTRY ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Buy the bonds of European industrial concerns and you will lift the depression in the industrial life of the United States, was the message given members of the Wisconsin Bankers Association at their annual convention, by John S. Drum of San Francisco, president of the American Bankers Association.

John A. Puellicher of Milwaukee, chairman of the educational committee of the Bankers Association, said it was the duty of the banker to teach thrift, the economics of success, and that this education must begin with the school children. Ten lectures have been outlined by the committee, one to be delivered each month of the school year. Studies of finance will be given in the upper grades.

MORATORIUM ENDS IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba.—Suspension of payments by the Banco de Propietarios, Industriales y Arrendatarios, announced by the federal bank liquidation commission, marked the last day of the moratorium, declared January 21, for the purpose of preserving Cuba's financial system from the results of the collapse of the sugar market. Three large financial institutions and six small concerns have been forced to ask the liquidation commission to take charge.

FEDERAL ACTION ON BUILDING INQUIRY

Revelations of Lockwood Committee in New York City and Buffalo Lead to Steps for Prosecution of Indictments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BUFFALO, New York.—The Attorney-General of the United States is now interesting himself in the revelations brought out by the Lockwood committee in its investigation of the building situation. This is gratifying to Samuel Undermyer, counsel for the committee, who has more than once stated publicly that the committee has not received real cooperation from the federal authorities.

Mr. Undermyer, at Mr. Daugherty's request, will confer in Washington next week with William Hayward, United States attorney of New York, on plans for prosecution of the federal indictments found as a result of the committee's exposures in New York City.

Officials of three price-fixing organizations in the plumbing and sheet metal trades here have decided to dissolve their organizations.

The committee has proposed that the Board of Education reject bids for new school buildings amounting to \$10,000,000 and call for new ones. Some of the bids now under consideration are nearly \$2,000,000 less than the first estimates.

Buffalo Brick Combine

What is known as the Buffalo brick combine, according to testimony before the Lockwood committee here, while refusing to ship to New York City on the ground that it had no material to spare, reduced its output here from 40,000,000 a year to 23,000,000; the Buffalo building materials combine fixed prices for the entire State outside New York City.

Samuel Undermyer, attorney for the committee, has turned the evidence against these combines over to the United States District Attorney. Testimony shows that five brick plants here, with an aggregate capacity of 18,000,000 a year, were dismantled. The officers of these plants were given interests in another concern, which with the concern shutting down the plants, had ruled the market. This second concern, in 1920, produced 10,000,000 bricks on a capacity of more than 18,000,000 at the peak of high prices.

An agreement between four big sand and gravel producing concerns, read into the evidence, was called by Mr. Undermyer one of the most brazen agreements he had ever heard; it provided for eliminating competition within 100 miles of Buffalo. It was testified that the president of the central body of this combination fixed the prices.

Juryman Removed

It was discovered that the foreman of the June grand jury is one of the big dealers under investigation. The district attorney has removed him as foreman. He and several others refused to waive immunity on the stand. Testimony showed that 90 per cent of the building sand and gravel trade was controlled by one concern, with a second company having the balance; that price lists of both were identical and issued on the same dates; that the larger company was formed by consolidation of four companies under an agreement apportioning the volume of business to be awarded to each of the companies, allotting its territory, fixing uniform prices for all, and dividing the city into zones with different prices for each zone. The larger company's only competitor was shown to be working with it under a complete trade understanding.

Chicago Trials Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Trial of the men indicted by the special grand jury which is investigating conspiracies in the building industry here will be postponed until fall, it is announced by George E. Gorman, Assistant State's Attorney. The grand jury will adjourn next week and hold over until fall to again take up the investigation of conditions which have caused a suspension of building activity.

DEMAND MADE FOR LOWER GAS PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—John P. O'Brien, corporation counsel, before the Public Service Commission, has demanded that gas prices, now ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.75, be reduced to a flat rate of 75 cents. Although the city is questioning in the courts the legality of the commission, Mr. O'Brien appeared to represent its interests. More than 20 gas companies presented statistics on gas costs as requested by the commission. The Merchants Association opposes a flat rate, and favors a system of graduated rates.

Mr. O'Brien denounced the rates charged by the companies, said that the activities of the companies were "little short of downright robbery," and declared that they show not even the slightest regard for the rights of the consumer.

The legislation that fixed the 80-cent rate was fair. If there is a square deal before the commission, the companies will not be allowed more than 75 cents a thousand. That is the rate the city will demand.

"Some of the things that have happened are shaking the faith of people in our institutions. When an oil combine that controls the gas companies can force up the price of oil as a basis on which the companies can get a raise, and have the law declared confiscatory, and as soon as it is done drop the price of oil from 12 to 5 cents a gallon, it demands a federal investigation of the oil combine."

MUSIC

Chicago Opera in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Only one difficulty stands in the way of the Chicago Opera Company coming to this city next season, as representatives of the organization discuss the matter, and that pertains to the leasing of the Manhattan Opera House. That difficulty, however, is expected to be overcome, and the New York staff of the company is at its normal work of conducting the subscription sale for the five weeks' performance which will open late in January, 1922.

Remarks recently made by Harold F. McCormick, the present sustainer of the company, in Chicago were reported as indicating that next year's New York visit might be omitted, on account of the extraordinary expense involved. But these remarks, officials of the company here say, pertained to 1923 and thereafter, when Mr. McCormick will no longer be privately responsible for the annual deficit. It is pointed out that he was explaining for the benefit of the Citizens' Chicago Opera Committee what they must expect in the way of costs if the New York seasons are to be continued after they assume the duty of guarantors.

The company's representatives here are non-committal as to plans for their office beyond the coming season, pointing out that everything depends on the action which the future group of guarantors, which is to comprise 500 citizens of Chicago subscribing \$1000 each, takes on the hint given by Mr. McCormick. They show that the resolution which the Chicago Association of Commerce passed early in the spring, endorsing the new guaranty scheme, refers primarily to home enterprises, in that it speaks of the company as reflecting "credit upon Chicago, by world-wide publicity, as a center of culture," and in that it speaks of the company also as "one of the outstanding metropolitan attractions that bring people to Chicago."

Miss Mary Garden, the general director of the Chicago Opera Company, is now in Europe and George M. Spangler, the business manager, has lately gone to join her in securing artists and otherwise making arrangements for the coming season.

BUNKER HILL DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Patriotic and historical exercises, parades and athletics yesterday marked the celebration of the one hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, some of the activities taking place in the shadow of the great shaft that commemorates the engagement. At exercises held under the auspices of the Roxbury Historical Society, in commemoration of Maj-Gen. Joseph Warren, an address was made by Governor Cox.



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GIRLS TO BE TAUGHT TO SELL IN STORES

Plan to Be Inaugurated for Students in Boston High School of Practical Arts Seen as Progress in Educational Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Progress along the lines of cooperative education, employing the academic and practical training side by side, will be marked by a new type of course in retail sales work to be inaugurated in September for girls in the Boston High School of Practical Arts. The leading department stores of the city have already joined in support of the plan, indicating an appreciation of its possibilities in giving practical experience in courteous and able salesmanship.

"With the stores as laboratories—the best laboratories possible for the study of salesmanship and administration—and the school to carry on the essential academic background on an alternating week plan," explains Louis J. Fish, junior master of the High School of Commerce, in charge of the course, "the benefits are mutual."

The large department store managers admit frankly that the reputation of their store lies in the hands of their salespeople. Their stock must be properly sold and customers courteously served. Only capable, clever salespeople can be entrusted with these duties, for their efforts can make or break the store's reputation. These part time courses with full high school credit will provide organized training in retail salesmanship.

Admission to the cooperative course requires two years' high school training. The third and fourth years follow the one week school, one week store-plan, two students holding the same position in the store and alternating the work. The studies on the academic side take up English, history, mathematics, citizenship, law, with a viewpoint of business, thus seconding the practical experience.

There is a definitely understood policy governing relations between the school department and the stores. Contracts are signed through the instrumentality of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which acts somewhat as a clearing house in the cooperative effort. In the work in the stores it is provided that the student shall not be kept at one sort of work all the time but shall be routed through the store. Training is given in examining, marking stock, cashing and all other phases of department store work. In this way it is felt that the student is best able to determine which particular phase would be best to follow through. While serving under this plan the student is paid \$10 or \$12 a week for services.

The stores, in turn, report upon the attendance of the students, the quality of their work and any other information that might be of assistance in directing the student. When the courses are completed it is expected that the stores will give special consideration to the students who have trained with them.

One of the difficulties in arousing appreciation of the opportunities in the course, Mr. Fish explains, comes from the parents, who do not fully understand the possibilities of advancement in retail store lines. The numerous bypaths along the road of ordinary retail selling are many, he asserted, and depend only upon the student.

SHIPBUILDERS TAKE
LESS PAY IN BRITAINVarious Unions Comprising
Engineering and Shipbuilding
Trades Federation Agree to
Accept Lower Wage ScaleBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is some time past since the Electrical Federation ceased to occupy a prominent position in the industrial limelight, since the days when no man knew the hour when he would be robbed of light, power and heat by the tactics of the irresponsible elements who had found refuge inside, and had taken control of this union. The Electrical Trades Union grew in numbers and obtained power during the period, and in consequence, of the war.

That rules and general policy were of such character as to attract an element that was foreign to most other British organizations; in proportion to its numerical strength it enjoyed the unenviable reputation among loyal trade unionists of having harbored a greater percentage of army dodgers than any other trade union in the country. Starting as electricians' mates, then by moving round from one shop or ship to another shop or ship, not an inconsiderable number of men gained sufficient experience to enable them to obtain a ticket which declared them as "indispensable."

If the general officers did not actively support this procedure, they certainly shut their eyes to it. It is not to be wondered at then that an organization which had grown fast in consequence of the policy quickly came to be recognized as having caused the various authorities who were responsible for the prosecution of the war more anxious moments than any other. It had grown impudent with success, a success due in some measure to the fact that for a very considerable period during the war the people responsible for handling trades disputes on behalf of the government were lacking in experience and knowledge of the exact position in which the Electrical Trades Union stood in relationship to the trade union movement.

To Resist Reduction

Still, it is not the purpose or intention of these observations to cast reflection on the gentlemen who were called upon to deal with delicate situations, especially so as in the course of time the multitudinous and conflicting departments were centralized and some degree of statesmanship, firmness, and, withal, sympathy, established. No; the writer is inspired by the announcement that the executive of the Electrical Trades Union has decided to resist the reduction in wages of 3s. per week during one month, with a further reduction of 2s. a week in the next, and 7½ per cent each month for piece-workers.

These reductions are the result of an agreement reached between the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation and the Shipbuilding Employers Federation, which agreement, it should be carefully noted, has been referred to a ballot vote of the members and by them accepted. That is to say, the boiler-makers, shipwrights, painters, plumbers, and any number of other trades which go to the building of a ship, after careful consideration and in the privacy of their own homes, have come to regard as inevitable the proposal to reduce wages.

If there were the slightest indication of success in resistance by resort to strike, be sure that resistance would have been shown. The decision of the Electrical Trades Union can, therefore, be taken to mean that it hopes to succeed where the union's fellow workers evidently believed there was not a sporting chance; a comparative handful of men as compared with the remainder of shipbuilders. It is, of course, true that the Amalgamated Engineering Union, representing the engine builders, have not been parties to the negotiation, and possibly the Electrical Trades Union regard it as a sound tactical policy to fall in line with the former organization, which is strong both in numbers and in influence.

Union "Trick" Suspected

Again there is a suspicion that the electricians are simply practicing an old trick, favored by the less scrupulous of the smaller trade unions, namely, that of resisting a proposal until the larger and more responsible unions have agreed to the same and of the throwing up of their hands in despair, accepting what had become inevitable in consequence of the surrender of the larger organizations. And thus, by adding the responsibilities on to larger shoulders, by placing the onus of blame on to other bodies, they gather unto themselves a reputation for sturdy and unrelenting warfare against the "master class." It is but fair and honest to credit folk with the best intentions, but the working class movement has been burdened with such a number of disruptive forces that one is justified in looking for causes below the surface of things.

As for the reduction itself, if there is one thing, in the present lamentable state of things, concerning which a man may express an opinion with a reasonable hope of fulfillment, it is that a universal reduction in wages is inevitable. The amount of the reduction is open to argument, although the miners' dispute affords a figure around which various other industries must sooner or later gravitate.

Further Reductions Planned

The dispute between shipyard joiners and their employers, now in its sixth month, becomes complicated by the fact that, although the strike originally was against a reduction of 12s. a week, the amount must now be 12s. plus 3d. in May, 6d. in June, or a total

of 15s. If the strike is not settled before that date. For the reason of the employers' proposal to reduce the wages of the joiners to the extent of 12s. a week was due to the fact that this trade alone had received that amount over and above that given to other trades arising out of the conditions of the war.

It may be argued that the joiners' dispute has so affected many shipbuilding and ship repair centers as to have rendered resistance by other trades well nigh impossible; indeed, a very good case may be made out to show that had the joiners' strike not taken place, causing dislocation of trade and the transference of ship repair work to continental ports, the industry might still have been able to pursue its course without resort to a reduction in wages.

Be that as it may, the simple truth is that the Thames, Mersey, Tyne, Bristol Channel and other ship repairing centers are almost closed down, and that it is certain that the straits to which many families are now driven might have been avoided if certain ships which could be named had been repaired and reconditioned in British waters.

PLAN TO EXTEND THE
CHIEF FRENCH PORTSBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Among the many signs of renewed French activity in the commercial sphere is the extension which is planned of the principal ports. French ports in general, it may be said not unfairly, have not kept pace with modern progress and are altogether inadequate in many respects even for present purposes. With the expected development of shipping, the growth of export and import trade, it is undoubtedly necessary to increase accommodation in the ports.

The government is thoroughly alive to the need of modernizing and of enlarging the basins on the chief seaboards. The Ministry of Public Works has approved of a big program. The work is to be begun this summer and rapid progress is expected at Dunkerque, Marseilles, St. Nazaire, Nantes, St. Malo, Caen, Rouen and Havre. It is at Havre that the greatest constructive work is to be done. At Rouen the docks, which were greatly enlarged in consequence of military exigencies, are being made available for permanent service. It is not easy to convert hasty war-time constructions into enduring works, but so far as it is possible the project avails itself of these existing constructions.

France, be it noted, at the end of the war had only 4 per cent of the world's tonnage, and her capacity of construction was very little more than 2 per cent per 1000 tonnage. The Government decided to France considerable tonnage of new ships, agreeing to provide 500,000 tons in all, one-third at once and the rest in early years, thus bringing the tonnage up to 1,500,000. She is practically back to her pre-war shipping capacity and the steamboat services are growing. In addition there is a development of British and American shipping in French ports.

At Havre there is to be provided 4000 yards of new wharfs. The quays are to be extended and the basins deepened. Besides there are to be constructed fresh basins.

Havre is to be linked up more efficiently with Rouen. Railway facilities and the building of docks form part of the scheme. Ferry boats are to be provided, the canal from Havre to various places is to be brought up to date, and will, when widened and deepened, take bigger boats.

At Marseilles there is a President Wilson dock being built. A new floating dock is to be provided. The work on the Rhône should join up with the Marseilles scheme, since it includes canal improvements.

Dunkerque is to have the equipment of a new outer port, together with a canal which will join the docks with a repair yard on the river. In similar fashion improvements are projected for St. Nazaire and the other ports already mentioned. Huge cranes and other machinery are to be installed. A special loan to be devoted to these developments is being floated.

AUSTRALIA LOOKS FOR
AMERICAN WARSHIPSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Commonwealth and citizens are alike hoping that the United States will carry out its intention of sending eight battleships and 20 destroyers on a cruise to Australia and the South Sea Islands during July, August and September of this year. A very warm official welcome has been assured.

Although the letter forecasting the visit was sent from the battleship New Mexico, the flagship of the Pacific squadron, before the new Administration came into power, it is still believed that the visit may be made. The fact that exhaustive inquiries have been made into coaling and food facilities in Australia, indicates that Mr. Denby, the new Secretary of the Navy, is obtaining data upon which to base a decision.

BRITISH CATTLE EMBARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

RIDGEMOUNT, Ontario.—Manning W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario and recently internationally prominent by reason of his effort to have Britain remove the embargo on Canadian cattle, referred in the opening address of a tour through Kent to the attitude of Great Britain in this matter.

He predicted that the embargo would be removed before September and that the result would be highly satisfactory both to the Canadian producers and to the consumers in England.

FRENCH FINANCE
AND GERMAN DEBTFrench Statesman Believes Only
\$5,000,000,000 Francs Will
Be Had to Cover OutlayBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It may take 73 years for the amortization of the bonds to be issued by Germany. Such is the opinion of the reporter of the budget, known as the special budget which marks down such expenditure as is recoverable on Germany. Henry Chéron is a senator who has already distinguished himself by the enunciation of some severe truths concerning the financial position. In preparing his comments on this special budget he naturally examined the accord of London in respect of the modalities of Germany's payments and the decision of the Reparations Commission in respect of the total.

He is by no means satisfied with the arrangements that have been made. On the contrary his tone is pessimistic though he sees the way through present difficulties. No good is done by closing one's eyes to the great gulf between expenditure and French revenue. Economically, in the sense of being able to grow the greater part of her own foodstuffs, of developing industry, of balancing exports and imports, France is in an excellent situation. It may be that she is in an enviable situation if she knows how to take advantage of the iron deposits of Alsace-Lorraine. She is capable of becoming the foremost steel and iron country in Europe. But the financial position is not equally satisfactory. Sometimes the problem appears insoluble. At the most generous estimate France can with difficulty raise more than 20,000,000,000 a year in taxation while the ordinary budget shows a larger expenditure.

Then there is in addition an extraordinary budget, all kinds of supplemental expenses, and finally the special budget of over 15,000,000,000, which nominally is put to the account of Germany but which France has to meet while awaiting the mobilization of the German debt. In addition there are the external loans. To keep pace with this huge liability, France cannot rely perpetually upon loans; for as has already been pointed out they only add to the burden of interest to be paid.

Payment Necessary

It follows that France must depend upon the payment of the German debt and upon its mobilization, that is to say, upon the emission and the purchase of the bonds at the earliest possible moment, so that France may have a capital sum and not a mere annuity of 2,000,000,000 plus a similar sum based upon German exports, annuities divided by half, which is roughly France's share. It will at once be seen how inadequate would be such annual payments. They would not affect to any extent the financial position of France.

When there is a deficit variously estimated at from 30,000,000,000 to 38,000,000,000 on the budget, it is not much use talking of 2,000,000,000 or 3,000,000,000. What is wanted is in some way the capitalization of French credits. Once the financial equilibrium is established France will go on prosperously.

Mr. Chéron points out that France has already paid for the reconstitution of the devastated regions 60,000,000,000 francs. The service of pensions represents a capital of 47,000,000,000 francs, taking the franc at its present value—and there are not wanting experts who seriously doubt whether in spite of fluctuations and probably a substantial fall the franc and in the end continental money in general will ever recover its old value. The Minister of the Liberated Regions estimates that after this year 72,000,000,000 spread over a period of eight years will suffice for reconstruction work. Assuming that these estimates are correct, and taking into account the amounts which will be expended this year, the total sum spent and to be spent by France on behalf of Germany represents 187,000,000,000 francs. Against this, if France receives the whole of her share from Germany, without discount, without default, France will obtain 68,000,000,000 marks.

An Immense Discrepancy

According to the calculations of Mr. Chéron, this decision of the Reparations Commission represents in actual capital value 14,000,000,000 less than the accord of Paris, which was regarded as a concession to Germany. Undoubtedly this immense discrepancy between the demands of the Reparations Commission which was supposed to arrive at its conclusions without having regard to possibilities, to policies, and to German capacity of payment, and the actual estimate of responsible French ministers, causes a painful surprise.

While Mr. Chéron believes that it will take 73 years for Germany to wipe out the debt, he estimates that in the most favorable circumstances the debt might possibly be extinguished in 67 years. If France tries to sell the German bonds on bloc the operation will be disastrous. Only a certain amount of the capital required by France can be raised. The immediate needs of the treasury should be met by the sale of a substantial number of bonds but a large number of them should be kept back. Obviously only those which will really be covered by the German annuities, fixed and variable, can be launched with any hope of success. If the whole amount were put into circulation Mr. Chéron figures it out that not more than \$5,000,000,000 francs would be obtained which would be paid 187,000,000,000. The combination suggested by Mr. Chéron is that during the forthcoming

eight years only sufficient bonds shall be sold to realize, with the interest paid by Germany on those remaining in the portfolio, \$2,000,000,000 francs. The conclusion of Mr. Chéron is as follows: "Germany is only to pay part of what she owes. However unjust that may be we are faced with a fait accompli. It should be stated, however, that, with what Germany will pay if she executes her obligations regularly, and with a considerable effort on our part, the solution remains difficult but ceases to be impossible."

CALL FOR SCOTTISH
UNIVERSITY REFORMSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—At a meeting

of the general council of the Glasgow University, Dr. R. A. Duff made a proposal that a request be made to the secretary for Scotland for a committee or commission to be appointed, with powers to inquire into the working of the present university system in Scotland and to recommend to Parliament such changes as should bring the Scottish universities into accord with the changed conditions both inside and outside the universities themselves, which had emerged since the last commission in 1889.

Dr. Duff urged that a large measure of reform, covering the constitution of all the Scottish universities, their administration, finance and educational machinery, was a matter of urgent public importance. Every institution was the better, he said, for being brought under review at intervals, else it was apt to lose touch with the changing conditions. There had been no real review of the fundamentals, no inquiry into the framework of the universities themselves, or into their constitution, internal administration, policy or aims, since the 1889 commission.

The university authorities were spending increasingly large sums of public money and the universities were great national institutions which the nation ought, in its own interest, to bring into accord with the most efficient methods. It was unlikely that a constitution and administrative system that had remained unaltered for so long was suited to the times and forces of the present.

The constitution of the Scottish universities was, he said, not only antiquated, but it had proved fertile in grievances and anomalies. There were interests entirely unrepresented, the energy and loyalty of which were vital to the universities. The constitution of the universities required to be overhauled in its relationship to outside bodies.

Professor Gibson was of the opinion that a royal commission would postpone and not hasten reform, and Prof. G. G. Henderson said the universities were struggling toward freedom and to escape from the shackles imposed upon them by the last royal commission. The motion was agreed to.

AFTER-WAR FINANCES
OF AUSTRALIAN STATESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—War's aftermath still represents the main difficulty of the Australian Federal Treasurer. In comparison with the outflowing millions of pounds sterling, in payment for war service homes and soldiers' gratuity bonds, the cost of membership in the League of Nations is a trifle of £42,897 for the first nine months of the Commonwealth's financial year. While this amount will grow, Australia may congratulate herself that Senator Miller, her representative, was able recently to establish certain limitations on expense. The cost of Australia's representation at Geneva for the period was about £4000.

When the Treasurer's statement for the nine months is contrasted with the pre-war figures, the difference is amazing. Where in the past were such swelling items as ship construction, which has just cost a trifle over £2,000,000; war gratuity bonds, representing a cash payment of £7,327,666; repatriation of soldiers, £2,335,528; and soldiers' homes, already running into more than £6,500,000. In the face of such blows, the Treasurer can afford to smile at a little pin prick such as the deficit on New Guinea administration of £36,405 for the nine months.

Although for the first nine months of the financial year commonwealth expenditure exceeded revenue by £2,758,912, the balance in hand from the previous financial year absorbed this deficit and left the government nearly £3,000,000 to the good on April 1. The gratifying fact on the revenue side was the huge increase in the receipts from customs and excise, due to the very heavy importations of goods, a phenomenon already described in The Christian Science Monitor. The receipts from the source for the nine months were practically £25,000,000, representing an increase of £9,692,229 on the first nine months of 1919-1920. Post office receipts, exclusive of war postage, were about £6,000,000, a rise of slightly more than £500,000.



Reich-Lievre
RICH AND LEE-AVER

JAPANESE PRINCE'S
VISIT SIGNIFICANTArrival of the Japanese Heir Apparent in London Was Probably
Timed to Coincide With
the Imperial ConferenceBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Amidst the pageantry and pomp, which have been on a lavish pre-war scale, surrounding the visit to Great Britain of the Crown Prince of Japan, the British public has been diverted from inquiring into the vital question as to the significance which attaches itself to an absolutely unprecedented event. The visit is unprecedented, for never before has the heir apparent to the Japanese throne left his native shores. Japan has, of course, many times demonstrated in late years her wonderful adaptability to progress, and the action of the Emperor in sending his eldest son forth to visit the western nation may be regarded as but an extension of the modern ideas with which Japan is imbued. The success of the world tours of the Prince of Wales have been, in this connection, an inspiration and example, and it may well be that in emulating the action of England's popular "young man," the desire on the part of the Japanese imperial family was only to give the Crown Prince an opportunity of acquiring first-hand impressions of the great outer world in order more thoroughly to equip him for the performance of the duties which are associated with his imperial destiny. If this is the case it would be but natural that the first western nation to be visited should be Japan's ally, Great Britain.

Not a Political Visit

From the above it may be argued that no special political significance is associated with the young man's peregrinations; on the other hand there have been many clear indications that the island Empire of the East ardently wishes to consolidate and cement her alliance with England. Her attitude in the war, which might have given her an unique opportunity for carrying out any nefarious designs against the British Empire, had such designs ever been entertained, was studiously correct. She thus showed, at least, that a treacherous attack on, say, Australia, was not contemplated. Never will such an opening again present itself for Britain, with her hands full to overflowing with the German menace, could not possibly have detached forces adequately to have repelled a sudden or even leisurely attack in the direction indicated. Japan certainly profited heavily, as did some other nations, from the war; but this was only from the commercial point of view.

It would appear therefore that Japan is not only trying to make certain the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, which will shortly terminate, but also to demonstrate to the world that she has earned, by every honorable means, the benefits of such renewal.

It is interesting to note that the Crown Prince's visit more or less coincides with the date of the Imperial conference. Australia, who has more than any other country to be apprehensive of Japan, will be represented at the conference by W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth. This statesman is naturally all out for the renewal of the treaty which, if honorably observed by Japan, would considerably ease the political position in the Pacific from the Australian point of view. Mr. Hughes' views in regard to friendship for Japan have undergone a change recently.

Mr. Hughes' Friendliness

In a speech delivered lately on the Japanese alliance, Australia's Prime Minister said that his country had no quarrel with Japan. Japan had her ideals, Australia hers and that there was room in the world for both of them. Australia wanted to live in terms of amity with all nations of the world, and could not afford to do anything else. He went on to say that their ideal at the conference was a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. As the spokesman of Australia he said that they desired, above all things, to live in peace and good will with Japan. It was utterly wrong for the Japanese people to think that because the Commonwealth had passed certain laws they regarded them as their inferiors. They did not. They admired their bravery and their patriotism and stood among those who were loudest in admiration of their magnificent achievements, for no other nation had so advanced in such a short time.

The hand of friendship which Mr. Hughes has thus extended to the Japanese is indeed indicative of the changed feeling between the two peoples. This may be taken in conjunction with another significant fact, and that is the inclusion of dominions' representatives in the invitations to the dinner which the Prince of Wales gave in honor of the Mikado's heir. The inclusion of these representatives in such an international function was an innovation and marks the altered status

of the colonies, conferred by the Peace Conference, in regard to foreign affairs.

King Welcomes Guest

At another function which was given in honor of the Crown Prince at Buckingham Palace, the King referred to the signal compliment which the Emperor had paid to this country by intrusting to it the temporary care of his eldest son. His Majesty remarked that to the people of the United Kingdom the visit was a symbol of the friendship which has for long united the two island empires, so analogous in geographical position, in political traditions, and in national ideals. In welcoming the Prince, England was able to seize the opportunity to express once more its admiration for the great nation whose ruler he represented, its gratitude for the loyal support of Japan, and for the gallant conduct of her army and navy during the great war, and the conviction of England that the friendly cooperation of the two countries was one of the essential factors in the maintenance of the peace of the world.

The King referred to his visit to Japan many years ago as a young man, and how he was impressed by the beauty of the country. He added: "No one who has ever been to Japan can forget it. Nor can I ever forget the warmth of the reception given to my brother and myself by the Japanese people, and by their illustrious sovereign the wise Emperor, whose name has become synonymous with the glories of the new Japan. It is a great pleasure to have this opportunity of returning to his grandson the hospitality thus shown to me."

The King referred to his cousin, Prince Arthur of Connaught, as being more familiar with Japan, as he had on three occasions visited that country as the representative of his sovereign, and each time he had returned more than ever impressed by the cordiality of the welcome extended to him and by the greatness of the country. The King concluded by saying: "They made him 'at home' in their delightful land, and it is my special wish that Your Imperial Highness may feel equally 'at home' in the British Isles."

DISPUTE IN AUSTRALIA
OVER MINE WAGE CUTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—As yet there is little prospect of a friendly agreement between the owners and the men of the two great copper producing mines of Australia, Mt. Morgan in Queensland and Mt. Lyell in the south. In both mines the fall in the price of copper has forced the proprietors to cut wages or shut down. This is the first move in wage reduction in the commonwealth and its outcome is certain to be eventful.

In the case of Mt. Lyell, the workers have rejected proposals for an agreement on reduced wages, and favor an appeal to the Arbitration Court. In reply the directors have asked representatives of the unions to confer with them on the whole question of the industry. In Queensland the conference convened by the Premier between the mine owners and the unions to consider a readjustment of wages has reached a deadlock, but efforts are still being made to prevent the shutting down of the mine.

JAPANESE EXPLORES ARCTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Juiro Wada, the Japanese prospector and explorer, has left on a prospecting trip which will take him to the Arctic slopes. Mr. Wada will go in search of gold and silver into the farthest north. He is traveling alone, and intends to return in the autumn. He is convinced that the mineral resources of the Arctic will prove sufficiently rich to warrant development.



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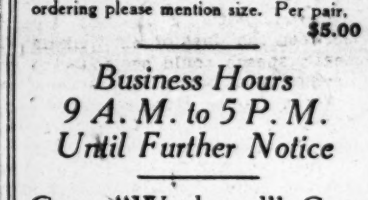
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NEW POLICY IN INDIA A SUCCESS

Ability to Interpret Shadow of Coming Political Events Is, However, Still Considered a Real Governmental Requisite

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India.—When the first session of the Indian Legislature opened in Delhi last February there were several outstanding questions upon which the declarations of the government of India were eagerly awaited. At the close of the last session of the old unregretted legislative council, the Viceroy had refused even so moderate and persuasive a member as Srinivasa Sastri permission to move a resolution dealing with the administration of martial law in the Punjab. The Viceroy's motive was no doubt good. He wished to do nothing which could fan the flames of the Punjab agitation, which, it will be remembered, was the burning question in Indian politics.

No such tactics could be adopted with the new legislative assembly, and thus the very first debate which took place under the new conditions arose from a resolution moved by Jamnadas Dwarkadas, a Bombay politician, inviting the government to make clear its attitude. The debate was admirably conducted throughout. The Indian members took their cue from the appeal made by the Duke of Connaught. They presented their case in such a manner as to leave the government in no doubt regarding the feeling of the Indian public, yet, at the same time, with such moderation and good taste as to leave the door open for an agreement.

Area of Disagreement Small

Agreement was eventually reached. Indeed, one of the outstanding features of the debate was the discovery that the area of disagreement between the government of India and its critics was much smaller than was commonly supposed. In replying at the end of the debate, Sir William Vincent on behalf of the government, accepted the policy of absolute equality between the Indian and the European, and announced that the government sincerely regretted that some of its officers had acted in the Punjab in violation of that policy. Sir William also pointed out that the disciplinary measures taken in the case of officers, both civil and military, was severe according to British standards, and he closed his speech with an undertaking that the relatives of the victims at Amritsar and elsewhere would be compensated on a substantial scale.

Anyone with an open eye reading between the lines of Sir William Vincent's speech could see that the government was ready to pursue a very different policy from that which had prevailed in 1919; but at the same time those who know Sir William will realize that while he is an admirable administrator, he always represents the existing order and has rarely shown any ability to interpret the shadow of coming events. That ability, for the moment, in India is one of the prime necessities of her governors. At the same time, his attitude in the legislative assembly was welcomed by every one, and came with no little surprise to many members of the assembly. One of the ablest of these, Rao Bahadur Tirovenkata Rangachariar, from Madras, used the following words, and in using them they may be taken as typical of the feelings of many of his kind:

A Changed Opinion

"Sir, when I read the debates in this council a year before, I think, over the Punjab affair, I formed a very bad opinion of the Honorable, the home member, Sir William Vincent, whom I had not set eyes upon; and, therefore, Sir, when I came to this assembly I came with rage and anger and I was ready to pounce upon him if occasion arose. But, Sir, he has disarmed me in that respect. Not only he, but the other members of government have also disarmed me in this matter."

"What is the cause for this change in the attitude adopted by us? It is all because the government is now administered and advised by pursuing a very sound policy indeed. Its readiness to be frank and full in the statement of its case, its readiness to comply with legitimate demands made by the people's representatives in this hall, all appeal to us."

The Rowlett Act

Another outstanding question awaiting the declaration of government policy was the disturbance of which martial law in the Punjab was one of the evidences, which had been held in check during the war by special emergency legislation. Official opinion not realizing the probable effect of the reformed constitution, insisted that certain provisions of this special legislation should be enshrined in the permanent law of the country. Hence the law known as the Rowlett Act, a draconian measure which by a singular stroke of irony has never been put into operation by the government

of India and yet has been one of the chief causes of its unpopularity.

Simultaneously with the debate in the legislative assembly on the Punjab, an equally significant debate arose in the council of state on the whole question of repressive legislation. The government accepted the motion moved by Srinivasa Sastri and thereby declared its readiness to reopen the whole question without prejudice. In this respect, as in the case of the Punjab debate, the new constitution was justifying itself in the changed attitude of government.

SINN FEIN TACTICS BEFORE ELECTION

Dail Eireann Warned Irish Electors Not to Be Misled, Enjoining Them to Reject Partition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Dail Eireann issued a statement in which it warned electors of the six counties not to be "misled" by the rumor that Mr. Lloyd George, Sir James Craig and Mr. de Valera have had a meeting. Dail Eireann pointed out that the issue in the election was plain; that the rejection of partition is unity, peace, and harmony for Ulster and for Ireland, and its acceptance by the six counties means unrest. Consequently every citizen was enjoined to vote "no matter what the trouble or risk."

At the May meeting of Dail Eireann, the president moved: "That the parliamentary elections which are taking place be regarded as elections to Dail Eireann, that all deputies duly returned at those elections be regarded as members of Dail Eireann and allowed to take their seats on subscribing to the prescribed oath of allegiance, and that the present parliament automatically dissolve as soon as the new body has been duly summoned in the manner provided and called to order."

Prisoners Not Released

The government refused the request of Arthur Griffith and Professor MacNeill to be released so that they might take part in the elections. Michael Collins, who has dared not show his face in public, and who is now the chief Republican leader "at large," circularized his constituents in Armagh to the effect that he goes forward as the exponent of nationalism, as a protest against the Partition Act, for Ireland one and indivisible, and for the fullest civil and religious freedom. Mr. Collins affirmed that the majority of Ireland stands "in splendid unanimity" against political and religious intolerance. He counsels the voters of Armagh not to retaliate notwithstanding the suffering of friends "at the hands of bigotry and sectarianism," and not to depart in the least degree from their fixed conviction on the duties and the rights of the individual.

Motor restrictions regarding the 20-mile radius in northern Ireland were suspended during the elections. Cars already having permits were permitted to extend their operations outside that area. Another order issued by Gen. Sir Nevill Macready required the closing of all licensed premises within the six counties on election day.

Emigration Prohibited

Regulations were made at the May meeting of the Dail prohibiting emigration except in the case of those who had received permits. It was reported that the attacks on the local government administration had not succeeded, that matters were progressing satisfactorily, and that considerable savings and improvements had been effected. Regarding land courts it was stated that valuations and allotments of estates were proceeding, claims were being settled, and a scheme for the extension of tillage was being prepared.

The Belfast boycott was reported to be going vigorously, that 301 local committees had been formed and a "blacklist" of offenders prepared. The Ministry of Trade was empowered to prohibit, "as long as English aggression continued" and as occasion demanded, the importation of goods from Great Britain "irrespective of their country and origin." The boycotted goods consisting mainly of farming implements, biscuits, soap, boot polishes and margarine, can all be obtained of Irish manufacture.

The Dail stated that unemployment was due to the trade slump in England. The remedy suggested was to increase food production, to develop Irish industries and to establish committees to see that shops stocked Irish goods and employed only trade unionists. Manufacturers were advised to assist by keeping their goods up to the standard, by using Irish raw materials and by employing union labor wherever possible.

TRANSIT EMPLOYEES' WAGES TO BE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Reduction of transit employees' wages to meet what the companies call the falling cost of living has begun here. The receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has announced a reduction of 15 per cent, effective August 6. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has begun to feel out its employees as to a reduction before the present wage agreement ends in January. The surface railway workers in New Jersey have voted to reject the Public Service Railway Company's proposal to cut wages 20 per cent on August 1.

DEBATABLE USE OF TERM "COLONIAL"

Designation as Applied to Residents of Imperial Outposts Attributed to English Insularity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Once again has that hardy annual, the correct designation of the citizens of the territories forming the British Empire, come to the fore. This time it has cropped up in connection with the imperial conference. It is felt in some quarters that the term "colonial" has outgrown its usefulness and significance; has, in fact, become almost a term of reproach signifying something inferior. In this connection there is no doubt that the people of the dominions are themselves responsible, in some measure, for the depreciation which has taken place in the meaning of the term. They are to blame in this way: when buying or ordering goods they will insist on being served with "English" or other imported products, thus implying that the home-produced article is inferior to that which has come from abroad.

There is another word, "colonist," which has a full-bodied ring about it, immediately conjuring up visions of the early pioneering days when much was achieved by almost incredibly small numbers. Yes, the word "colonist" will always keep its honored place in English dictionaries, but the mere progress made by the various dominions has caused this term to be out of date.

Not Applicable to City Dwellers

Those who earned the proud appellation have now become the "oldest inhabitants," or their children's children have now become mere citizens. The word "colonist" is therefore obviously not applicable to the millions of town-bred people who form so large a proportion of the population of the British dominions.

It has been put forward that the citizens of each dominion should be named accordingly. Those living in South Africa should be called South Africans; in Australia, Australians, and so on. It is contended, and rightly so, that such terms would not be misunderstood to refer to the aboriginal populations.

One of the chief objections of the colonials—there is really no other suitable word—to their being so designated is that the Englishman refuses to take the trouble to discriminate between the various and widely differing portions of the Empire, and so conventionally dubs them all as "colonials." Just as he, with his insularity, names all persons from foreign countries as "foreigners," ignoring the fact that each of these people is the citizen of a definite country which probably differs in every possible way from other countries, just as the Englishman himself differs from the citizens of other parts. To the average Englishman they are all the same and he therefore cloaks his ignorance, or indifference, by calling them "foreigners."

With this example before them there can be but small wonder that the overseas visitors from the dominions should protest against the general classification "colonials" being applied to them. On the other hand if some other name is chosen, and it is very difficult to see what other name could adequately and with sufficient brevity be substituted, the same objection of bulk description would remain, and the citizens of individual states would have their national identity obscured in the same way.

Official Opinions Differ

The colonials themselves are by no means unanimous in desiring to jettison the term. For instance, W. F. Massey, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, on one occasion, declared: "Personally I do not object to the use of the term 'colonial' or 'colonials.' Against this expression of opinion may be set the views of an equally prominent public man, namely, Andrew Fisher, former Prime Minister and High Commissioner of Australia. He said: "You will permit me to say this, the Canadian, Australian or New Zealander, as I have known him, lays no claim to being called a colonial. The Australian is jealously proud of the glorious country which gave him birth. The men who fought at Anzac did so with the word 'Australia' on their lips. The Australian claims as much right to the Union Jack as does his brother of the British Isles. Let us therefore get the old idea of 'colony' out when we refer to the dominions overseas, who are no dependents in truth, but possessed of ideals, patriotism and independence not inferior to those of the older land."

Another New Zealand Minister, Sir Joseph Ward, also holds decided views on the obsolete nature of the word "colonial" as applied to citizens of the Dominion. He said: "I think the term 'colony,' so far as our countries are concerned, ought to cease, and that that term should apply to the crown colonies purely, and that those of us who are at present known as dominions or commonwealths should be known as states of the Empire, or by some other expressive phrase, so as to make a distinction between the crown colonies and the self-governing dependents."

It will be noticed that neither Mr. Fisher nor Sir Joseph Ward made any attempt to find a substitute for the criticized term "colonial." Several suggestions have, however, from time to time been made. Some of them are "Britons," "Dominionists," "Britannians," "Imperialists," and so forth; but every one fails, on the face of it, to represent citizens from the dominions. The position remains then that people from the British overseas dominions must continue, collectively, to be called colonials, and individually in accordance with the particular dominion from which they hail.

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REACTIONARIES IN ITALY DISAPPOINTED

General Elections Show Political Makeup of the Nation Has Not Changed Since Socialists' Triumph of 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Those who expected that the general elections would result in a new Chamber chiefly composed of Fascist and reactionary elements have been sorely disappointed. The latest returns show that the numerical strength of the various parties represented in the new House will be as follows:

Constitutionals, Fascist, and so forth	273
Socialists	122
Communists	115
Roman Catholic People's Party (Populari)	104
Republicans	7
Slavs and Germans	9
Total	535

The Socialists and Communists have lost 18 seats in all, out of the 156 which they held in the past legislature. The Populari, on the contrary, have gained eight seats. The displacement in the relative strength of the different parties has, therefore, proved to be very slight, and one may wonder whether, in view of such results, it was worth while for Mr. Giolitti to urge the King to make use of his exceptional right of dissolving the old House, when this was to give birth to a new one whose makeup is substantially the same.

Political Makeup Unchanged

The Chamber recently dissolved had been elected in November, 1919, according to the proportional representation method. In that election only 36 per cent of the bourgeois voters had cast their ballot. It was an election of a decided Socialist and revolutionary character. The resentment of the populace against the war and the delusions connected with the Paris conference had, then, admirably served the Socialists' purpose. The myth of the Russian revolution stood, then, still unimpaired, to exert its dazzling influence on the masses. This led to a crescendo of Communist outrages, of which the seizure of factories was the culminating episode, and was, also, the ultimate cause of the Fascist reaction which, just now, at the time of the elections, was in full swing. And yet, as already stated, the present elections, carried out with the same method of proportional representation, and in an atmosphere of great sympathy for the Fascist program, have yielded about the same results as those of 1919. This means that although the Socialists were, in many places, the object of a real electoral persecution which almost prevented them from holding their meetings, the syndical organizations have worked automatically and have almost counterbalanced the greater concourse of the bourgeois to the polls which, this time, has reached an average of 50 per cent, i.e., 20 per cent more than in the former elections.

To state it briefly, the political makeup of the country, under the surface turmoil of the Fascist reaction, has not changed; and, if it be true that the Socialist parliamentary group is now composed of choicer, better prepared, and more disciplined elements than its predecessor, it is also true that the new House will not be more easier to manage than the old one as far as holding a majority together is concerned. The Fascist and Nationalist are represented in the groups of the extreme Right by 23 of their members, the remainder belonging to different groups.

Socialists More Conservative

One thing which appears certain is that the Italian Socialists are beginning to steer toward the Right. As Mr. Serrati, the editor of the Socialist "Avanti," put it a few days ago: "Lenin is also steering that way." In so doing they are following up the policy which they decided upon at the congress of Leghorn last January, when they resolutely broke away from the Communist minority faction. Neither is this all. Rumors as to a possible cooperation of the Socialists have been widely current recently in the sense of a real and true participation in the Cabinet on their part. It seems highly improbable, however, that the Socialists may consent to participate in the government of Mr. Giolitti. It is true that Mr. Giolitti accepted their factory control idea, but it is also true that this scheme has not ripened yet into an established law. On the other hand, he has, lately, allowed too free a hand to the Fascist.

The Fascist activity proved very useful, at first, as the only efficient reaction against the extreme of Communist violence. In its latest development, however, having assumed an increasingly brutal and illegal character it has only substituted its own form of civil war to the one initiated by the Communists. It may also be said to have exerted an injurious effect in the recent elections. The Socialists will not be able to forgive Mr. Giolitti his leniency toward the Fascist. If their cooperation will ever materialize, it will be given to other men than Mr. Giolitti; perhaps to Mr. de Nicola, the last Speaker of the House, or to Mr. Nitti.

To sum matters up, Mr. Giolitti's position has not improved through the recent elections. It may be that, really, he did not want them and that, in this, he only yielded to the urgings of his own entourage. What is certain is that he has revealed to the country, for the first time during his long career perhaps, a wrong valuation of the forces at play. Perhaps we shall see him, in a few weeks or months, resign his power into the

hands of a transition Cabinet who will have to assume the difficult task of freeing the Fascist movement from all its illegal and transitory features. After this, the best quiet political man is undoubtedly the very one whom the Fascist regard as a real black sheep, Mr. Nitti.

TERMS OF NAVIGATION ACT IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia's Navigation Act will come into force on July 1. Unless permits are granted by the federal government, the act will shut out of interstate trade the Japanese boats, the Pacific & Oriental, the White Star, Aberdeen, Blue Funnel and Eastern & Australian lines.

Any vessel, whether British or foreign, may obtain a license on compliance with certain prescribed conditions, including the payment of the crew at the current rate of wage ruling in Australia and the provision of accommodation for them in accordance with certain standards. Probably in the case of Port Darwin, Thursday Island and the northwest ports of western Australia, where the rigid application of the navigation act would simply mean isolation, permits will be granted to the Japanese and Eastern & Australian lines.

MANITOBA WORKERS AGREE TO ARBITRATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Wage negotiations which at first threatened to bring on an industrial deadlock in Manitoba have now been completed with two minor exceptions. The outstanding feature during the progress of the negotiations is the growing friendliness between Labor and Capital, and the greater willingness on the part of Labor to submit its grievances to arbitration instead of resorting to strikes. Only one union, the stone-cutters, walked out, but after being idle two weeks, the members returned to work at last year's schedule. This was a compromise, the men giving up their demand for a 25 per cent increase, and the employers their proposal for a 10 per cent reduction.

Negotiations began early in April and the first deadlock was struck when the carpenters and bricklayers were unwilling to accept reductions urged by builders, who claimed that lower wages would act as a stimulus



A part of the city wall two thousand years old which was torn down to make way for rapid transit improvements

to building. The matter was submitted to the Joint Council of Industries, which has achieved a reputation for its work in settling industrial disputes in Manitoba and the council's decision recommended a 10 per cent wage cut, which was accepted by the men. In handing down its decision the board emphasized the point that in the board's slight reduction in wages the time had not arrived for the lowering of the workers' standard of living or of the proportionate amount of his earnings; but that the council was dealing with an emergent and critical situation which was part of the general economic condition prevailing throughout the world. Most of the unions have followed the lead of the two building trades and accepted similar reductions, although since then there have been complaints that the promised building boom has not yet come about.

The Provincial Fair Wage Board recently met and drew up a fair wage schedule based on the agreements signed by the Labor unions. This schedule is followed by the government on the construction of its public buildings, and apparently is quite satisfactory to the workers.

BOULEVARD AND BUS FOR OLD CANTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
This is the remarkable and unique story of Tom MacInnes, a daring and resourceful Canadian, who has discovered those often quoted lines of Kipling that: "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." For Tom MacInnes, alone and



The new boulevards of Canton, indicated by the broad dark lines

without financial backing, went to China and established in Canton, the most backward of Chinese cities, a new and up-to-date tramway system, which at the time of writing has just reached completion. How tremendous this project was, how beset with obstacles at first seemingly insurmountable, is here fully set forth for the first time.

Canton is a city of 2,000,000 people, mostly Chinese. In the week following that day in December, 1916, when Tom MacInnes arrived in Canton with a preposterous scheme of tramway

ing beneath. In places from roof to roof across the street were stretched mats, keeping out the sun. Into this welter of humanity and narrow ways, by courtesy called streets, Tom MacInnes went, observing, studying, intent on his great plan to revolutionize this place by tearing down miles of enormous walls and sweeping away thousands of its rickety buildings and replacing all by wide-paved boulevards on which would run modern tram cars. For days he walked among the streets. At times he found sights of beauty, streets of open stores, bazaar fashion, where gorgeous silks and embroidery pleased the eye, and smells of burning incense filled the air.

Friends in Need

Now this resourceful Canadian had a great idea, but neither political influence nor financial backing. When he briefly outlined his plan to the British consul, he met with the discouraging advice to go home. Instead, he stayed, more determined than ever. He was convinced his idea was worth while, and no one's counsel could dissuade him. He even thought that personage was about the most important white man there, was going to keep him from trying. Despite his disbelief in the promoter, the consul did get him an invitation to meet the Chinese Governor, Chu-ching-lan, a six-foot northerner. At this meeting, luck came the Canadian's way, for the Governor's secretary was Dr. Lin Tze-feng, whom he had met and grown very friendly with in Paris at the beginning of the war. At this reception the promoter also came face to face with another old acquaintance, Judge Peter Hing, the first Chinese graduate from the famous Canadian University of McGill, and who had been his friend for many years after in Vancouver.

Through the influence of these men, Tom MacInnes finally got a private audience with the Governor and laid before him his plan. In China business is a time-taking matter of much elaborate ceremony. But after many meetings came the climax when the Canadian was called upon to face a formidable array of potentates: the Governor; Dr. Lu, ex-minister at the Court of St. James's; General Tom Ho-ming; Admiral Hsia-heng, and three foreign-trained, English-speaking Chinese engineers. Upon these men depended the Canadian getting the concession to carry out the idea. For several hours went on one of those battles of wits which are fought at times with words by men of all nations at the head of affairs.

MacInnes, with only a big idea to sell, was keen and shrewd, learned in law, and with some knowledge of big business. In his capacity as a lawyer he had drawn up the Anti-Opium Act for Canada in 1909, and the Chinese Immigration Act in 1910. Beside considerable knowledge of Chinese character gained from experience, he was possessed of that rare thing, intuitive understanding of foreign peoples with which some men seem gifted. Face to face with this formidable array of some of the keenest Chinese in the Empire, the Canadian held his own on every point regarding details of contracting and construction, and many were the searching questions the Chinese engineers put to him. Then came the first question regarding financing. He was faced with a

problem. He had only an idea to sell, an idea backed by his own organizing ability to put through. And he knew that the only previous way by which a foreigner ever had gained a concession in China was by the liberal payment of cash—this was the custom since time immemorial in Oriental countries. But the promoter had no funds to satisfy this form of graft. Still he knew his idea had great value, and he wanted fair reward for

the work. The offer was accepted. Work was begun and went merrily on.

Treasurer of the Ancient Wall

Six miles of walls 2000 years old and more were removed, and the rubble carted away or used in the paving. In these walls were found great quantities of silver coin, ancient ornaments, and rare jade, hidden in the last 20 centuries by various people and never recovered. When word of the discovery got about, a number of contractors offered to do the remaining removing work for nothing, which was accepted, and all got enough in buried treasure to repay them, and the company got the work done gratis. Thousands of houses were swept away, and dozens of wide boulevards from 80 to 100 feet wide were built, down the center of which for a width of 25 feet was right of way for the cars of the company. The only change from the original plan which was made was that instead of tram cars, motor busses have been substituted, it being found the operating costs were less and they gave more satisfactory service in such a city. The busses are of the latest type, capable of carrying 30 persons.

So Tom MacInnes in 1920 saw his dream come true: where once was a maze of narrow, tunnel-like streets, many wide, paved boulevards are today. The motor bus has taken the place of the sedan and the rickshaw, Canton begins a new era, a cleaner, brighter city, yet still a romantic one. The other day this resourceful Canadian who made these things come to pass, sailed away from Vancouver, after a brief visit, once more bound for China, where he plans something a hundred times greater, the facts of which the world will no doubt hear in due course of time.

His Coup Succeeds

A brilliant thought came to him. He decided to try establishing a precedent, to reverse all the rules of the game. So, instead of answering the first question regarding finances put to him, he said with great dignity: "The only way in which I can be assured your Excellency and gentry really look favorably upon granting me the concession to put through the improvement, which will so greatly benefit your city, would be the payment to me of a small amount, say \$2000, to cover fare and expenses of one of my competent Canadian engineers to report upon the cost of removing the walls and the other work necessary to be done to carry out my scheme of a tramway system and city beautifying plan of boulevards." The promoter then took his leave.

This bold move succeeded. The Chinese suddenly were filled with the idea this white man would benefit the city, and now were eager to have him go ahead. A few days later Tom MacInnes received word from the Governor of official acceptance of his proposal and the stipulated sum to cover the engineer's fare and other expenses as the promoter had stipulated. A competent engineer was soon brought, and a few months later MacInnes received the concession. The work before him was of great magnitude, six miles of the huge stone walls had to be torn down, thousands of square feet of narrow streets must be swept out of existence, requiring the payment of \$1,500,000 compensation to land owners. But though he had the concession, the promoter had still to find financial assistance to complete the work. He was about to start seeking this in the spring of 1917 when the South of China seceded from the North. The following revolution forced the promoter to abandon his going on with the project until after the signing of the armistice in November, 1918. By that time he had found an enthusiastic backer, and it was not a white man either, but Eng Hok Fong, one of the outstanding figures in Chinese commercial life today. Eng Hok Fong controlled a line of steamers plying between Hong Kong and America. Many of these had been commandeered by the British and sunk by German torpedoes. At the time the Canadian came to him with the project, Eng Hok Fong was in funds, for the British Admiralty had paid him indemnity for his ships. He was so taken with the concession's possibilities he offered to

finance the work. The offer was accepted. Work was begun and went merrily on.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—That the farmers of Canada desire a drastic change in the system of marketing grain, which obtains at present in the country, is a conclusion amply substantiated by the evidence which has been obtained by the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission on its tour through Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The commission, which was appointed by the federal government to make a report on the working of the present system, has heard two important suggestions: That a national system of selling grain should be established, or failing that, that the farmers themselves should undertake to establish a cooperative system of marketing.

M. N. Richardson, secretary of the Grain Growers local at Shaunavon, Saskatchewan, declared that a nationally operated system for disposing of grain would cause lower freight rates. Such a system, he believed, would control terminals and arrange the distribution of grain shipments to avoid congestion. Farmers, instead of placing their wheat on the market early in the season, could keep the crop moving as cars became available, and in the fall could spend more time in plowing.

At Pontifex, Saskatchewan, where the commission held a special session, one of the witnesses came out strongly in favor of a wheat pool, or cooperative marketing system. The farmers had discussed this scheme all winter, J. P. Robinson, reeve of Wise Creek, and an official of the Grain Growers local, declared. He ascribed the fluctuations in the price of wheat to speculators operating in an open market, who manipulated it to their own profit. If the open market was abolished, he believed, the speculation would cease.

LARGE ONTARIO GAS SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHATHAM, Ontario.—The complete survey of the Tilbury and Dover gas fields, the largest gas tracts in the Province, shows that there is at least enough gas remaining in these two areas to supply the present consumers for 12 years longer, even if the wells are abandoned when they reach a pressure of 100 pounds. The consumers are not satisfied with the survey, claiming that most of the figures were accepted from the gas-producing companies at their face value, to whose advantage it was to show the fields as near depletion as possible. As the supply declines the cost of production becomes greater, and the consumers may consequently expect to pay higher rates. A protest has been made, but the assurance is given that the consumers are ready to pay more if the producing companies must have an increase to carry on.

PRICE DROP CAUGHT BUSINESS UNREADY

Crisis From Which United States Is Emerging Brought About by Greatest and Most Rapid Fall in America's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—"The price drop that we have had to contend with in the present crisis was particularly destructive, because it began from an unprecedented peak, established by a never equaled world-wide advance in commodity prices. These prices became so high that they finally brought on the great consumers' strike that swept over the world, following an era of apparently unbridled extravagance. Many business men have seemed to feel that the same rate of purchasing by the public at these high price levels would go on indefinitely. Many others apprehended a revolution, but they placed it at some indefinite point in the future, and did not prepare for it." This is how A. N. Maxwell, second vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York City, in speaking at the annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men in this city epitomized the business situation as it relates to prices, profits and depressions since the armistice.

"The result was inevitable," said Mr. Maxwell. "The business crisis from which we are emerging is practically distinguished by one great outstanding characteristic; namely, by the greatest and most rapid price drop in the nation's history.

"Recent prices, it is reassuring to note, indicate an approach at last to stabilization. Commodities which have not yet been adjusted will receive no support from others that have reached a stable footing. While we feel confident that the violent general decline in raw materials and related products is over, this does not preclude a slow and orderly decline over a period of years. Such a decline would be no menace to sound business. Rising prices are not essential to prosperity and a slow downward movement is disturbing only to reckless, speculative activities.

"This general condition of credit is among the chief controlling forces in business. If credit practice is wise business will be sound; if credit policies are unsound the business structure will be unsound. Through the continued betterment of credit methods it should be possible to render recurrent business practices in the United States an ever diminishing force in the nation's life. In buoyant and expanding times common prudence demands a close study of how far assets and activities are expanded by real factors and how far by fictitious factors. An observer of this principle in credit practice will make the inevitable reaction less violent, a principle unfortunately that was utterly lost sight of in the headlong boom preceding the present recession. There is nothing like prosperity to distort our business judgment. It cannot be too much insisted that prudence must continue to control our business plan until the readjustment of all phases of industry have been consummated. The effect on assets, and therefore on credits of falling prices and a retrenchment of buying by the public, has been repeated more forcibly than ever before in 1920 and 1921. It will be a great misfortune if we allow so clear-cut a lesson to escape us. Credit is a valuable social factor only so long as it energizes business and promotes transactions that can be successfully carried out. It is harmful to society if it is allowed to encourage transactions for which there is not a proper basis.

"The science of credit is a highly responsible form of social activity and demands our best thought and our best energy. We do less than our full duty to society if we exercise less than our best judgment in extending credit."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ECONOMIC RESULTS
FROM INDEMNITY

New French View on Commercial Effects of Payment Is Based Extensively on the Study of German Finance and Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Since the armistice the world has come to recognize that there is a view of the indemnity which is "characteristically French," and the world has also come to the conclusion that there has been an ever-increasing difficulty in reconciling this view with the ethics and the policy of other nations. But a book has recently been published in Paris by a French economist of repute which compels attention because it proves that even in France opinion is not by any means unanimous. The book treats principally of German finance in time of war, and it contains the most comprehensive study that has yet been published of the whole financial policy and practice of Germany from 1914 to the revolution. But the sting is in the tail, and the two last chapters, on the indemnity and post-armistice finance, should attract attention in the countries of all "allied and associated" powers, because they contain a statement of methods which might well form the basis of agreement, if the voice of Professor Rist is not merely a voice in the wilderness.

Study of German Viewpoint

Professor Rist was in a privileged position during the war, from which he was able to follow day by day the whole German financial press and the pronouncements of all the leading German economists, at the time when they believed that the Allies would be compelled by the terms of peace to pay a large indemnity to Germany. His study of war finance and also his study of the indemnity question is based upon these German sources. It is one of the great attractions of the book that by this amusing method the Germans are convicted out of their own mouths as regards the possibility of the payment of a substantial indemnity, and the Allies are instructed with the help of German economists as to the methods by which such payments can be enforced. With this introduction Professor Rist may be allowed to speak for himself:

"A nation buys relatively few things. It possesses a determinate amount of labor, of technical capacity, of scientific organization. These are its only real resources, and they cannot be suddenly increased. They existed before the war and they will persist after the war; but unfortunately their interruption during the war results in an irrecoverable loss. What they failed to produce during hostilities can never be made good. Monetary expansion, on whatever scale, cannot make any compensating difference. The money which circulates among individuals may determine the level of prices but it can create no wealth. If one looks at the community as a whole, the only thing that counts is the productive force which money merely serves to set in motion, the limbs, the machines, and the brains which the country has at its disposal."

Four Indemnity Methods

This being so, the German economists set to work to find how an indemnity could be extracted from a defeated country. They specified four methods: first, the expropriation of territory; second, the payment of cash as in 1871; third, the transfer of negotiable paper; fourth (a method which is in appearance the simplest, but in reality fairly complex in its effect), payment in kind. The method of these four, the Germans vastly preferred was the third. They discussed the relative advantages of accepting the securities of the conquered country or those of neutral countries, government securities or industrial securities, mortgages or the paper of private companies, but they combined in advocating payment by one or other of these means, both because it avoided "the tiresome and expensive necessity of occupying enemy territory" and because this method of payment can be practiced to an almost unlimited extent. The one condition is that "the conqueror should be prepared to accept promises to pay instead of payment in cash."

But all payments are necessarily limited to the portion of the national revenue which can be exported annually. "The limiting factors are, therefore, revenue and exportable surplus." The elementary fact to which all the difficulties of the problem can be reduced is this: Germany's capital, whatever its value in francs, marks or sterling, is not a liquid sum of money, but an aggregate of material goods, of which the greater part is not transferable and, indeed, lies out of reach. Apart from stocks of commodities, merchandise or shipping that can be immediately added, apart from the stock of gold (reduced to 3,000,000,000 francs and only available in part, unless monetary difficulties and exchange depreciation are to be increased, even though they result in a loss primarily to the Allies, who are creditors of Germany), and apart from a small quantity of neutral securities, the rest of Germany's capital consists of houses, fields, farms, factories, mines, etc., which it is obviously futile to attempt to remove.

Moving Title or Capital

But, it will be objected, if the capital itself cannot be removed, surely the title to it can be transferred?

No doubt; but a transfer of title is not a transfer of goods. It is a legal, not an economic, process. It is simply the transfer of a right—the right to receive payment eventually of the in-

come from the capital. So that it is the income, after all, which interests us, for that alone represents wealth, that is to say economic goods which can be directly used for production or consumption.

Nor does this income, any more than the capital, consist of money. Its expression in terms of money is merely an evaluation. The real income consists of goods and services and these are the only things which Germany can furnish to us by way of an indemnity, directly or indirectly. Consequently there are two alternative means, and two only, by which we may realize our indemnity claims. Either we must ourselves buy German goods, or we must accept in payment of our claims the bills of exchange which Germany will have obtained by selling goods to other countries. In both cases—and this is the essential point—the necessary and sufficient condition for the payment of an indemnity by Germany is that she should have foreign trade. It was in bills of exchange that France in 1871 paid the greater part of the 5,000,000,000 demanded by her conquerors.

It is refreshing to receive from France such a lucid exposition of the methods which until now have been exposed chiefly in other countries. Professor Rist's work contains, however, this, but by this alone he has rendered real service to an international economic understanding.

NICKEL COMPANY
EARNINGS DECLINE

Low Record in Profits of International of Sudbury, Ontario, Due to the General Deflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUDBURY, Ontario.—The International Nickel Company's net profits for the year ended March 31 showed a drop from \$2,745,734 in 1920 and \$13,557,770 in 1917 to the low record of \$2,029,699.

This condition, the president of the company, W. A. Bostick, laid at the door largely of the general deflation throughout the world. "There were stocks of nickel as well as secondary or scrap metals still remaining in the European markets at the beginning of the year," he said.

"These have been only partly liquidated during the year. The continued unsettled conditions in the European consuming industries, together with the presence of stocks already referred to, the difficulties of financing purchases, and the abnormal conditions of foreign exchange, have together caused the volume of foreign business during the year to be an inconsiderable amount."

He added: "The indications in the United States during the last two months, however, are that stocks in many consumers' hands are gradually becoming exhausted, and the result has been an increased demand, not as yet large in volume, but from an increasing number of consumers."

DIVIDENDS

Reo Motor, quarterly of 2 1/2% on common, payable July 1 to stock of June 15.

Library Bureau, quarterly of 1 1/4% on common and 2% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 30.

New York Central, quarterly of 1 1/4%, payable August 1 to stock of July 1.

Underwood Typewriter, quarterly of \$2.50 on common and \$1.75 on preferred, both payable October 1 to stock of September 30.

Royal Baking Powder, 3% on common and quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, both payable June 30 to stock of June 15.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway, semi-annual of 2% on preferred, payable June 29 to stock of June 22.

Western Union Telegraph quarterly of 1 1/4%, payable July 15 to stock of June 25.

Northern Pacific, quarterly of 1 1/4%, quarterly of 2% in cash has been declared on first preferred by Oriental Navigation, payable July 25 to stock of June 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. Lib. 3 1/2%..... June 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 1st 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 2d 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 3d 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 4th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 5th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 6th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 7th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 8th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 9th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 10th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 11th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 12th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 13th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 14th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 15th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 16th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

U. S. Lib. 17th 4%..... July 10 82.38 82.10

NEW MATERIAL FOR
TANNING IS SOUGHT

Leather-Producing Interests Are After Additional Supply of Barks to Supplement the Present Diminishing Sources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Leather-producing interests are seeking new sources for extracting tanning materials to replace the diminishing supply of varieties that have been used for generations. Fifty years ago the American tanners believed the supply of tan bark to be inexhaustible. Today the long-used oak bark and hemlock have been largely replaced by chestnut and quebracho and authorities say that at the present rate of destruction of the chestnut and quebracho forests, they will be practically exhausted inside of 25 years.

In this connection the United States Department of Agriculture says, "Three-fifths of the original timber in the United States is gone. We are now cutting yearly from virgin forests and from second growth 26,000,000 cubic feet and only growing 6,000,000,000. We are even using up (for chemicals and wood pulp) the trees too small for the sawmill and which future timber supply depends three and a half times as fast as they are being produced. The original virgin forests of this country have been reduced from 822,000,000 acres to 137,000,000 acres, chiefly situated on the Pacific slope."

Mineral Tanning Possible

Inasmuch as the visible annual shrinkage of the supply of vegetable tanning materials has been attracting widespread attention, and the renewal of this supply requires from 25 to 50 years or more of slow growth of trees, the leather manufacturers of the world are facing the problem of utilizing a mineral tanning or of securing new sources of supply of vegetable tanning materials.

Already the French tanning material industry has made experiments with the bark of the okanike tree, which abounds along the northern tributaries of the Niger River in French West Africa and French Guinea. A French firm has transported quantities of this bark to France, where it has been tried out in tanneries with results that are said to be satisfactory.

During the war, the Germans found it necessary to use every possible source of tannin. They even ground up the twigs of spruce and pine trees and used the mucilaginous extract. Later they resorted to synthetic products which combined with coralline and chrome or osmium extract were put through a condensing process and utilized with more or less success.

In the United States, the tanning interests believe that chemists will produce a synthetic tannin of equal value to the old-time vegetable tanning materials. This opinion is not without reason, in view of the fact that the synthesis of alizarine and the subsequent production of a wide series of dyestuffs almost completely revolutionized the natural dyewood industry of the world, and finally led to the synthesis of indigo and rubber.

Synthetic Possibilities

American tanners are consequently investigating the possibilities of these synthetic products in conjunction with regular vegetable tanning materials. American chemists are producing practically all synthetic products, and millions of dollars have been invested in concerns that are continually experimenting in efforts to improve their products. Development of synthetic tannins alone, however, will not in itself put the United States in a position to be independent of other nations, should occasion require. A supply of domestic quick-growing vegetable tanning material is considered necessary for the basis upon which chemists may produce the finished material.

The far-sighted men in the trade say that the mimosa or wattle tree, which is indigenous to Australia, flourishes in South Africa, and has been introduced in California for ornamental purposes, is the answer to the problem. Experience has shown that leather produced by use of this bark is equal in quality to that made from oak bark and superior to that made from quebracho. This tree matures sufficiently to furnish bark in eight years and thereafter provides bark annually, as the tree propagates itself.

Tanning material producers say that concerted efforts to grow wattle would result in an ample supply of this bark within 15 years or more, depending on the acreage planted. On the other hand it would require at least 20 years to renew the supply of chestnut and not much less than a century for quebracho.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Fr.	Thurs.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.78	\$3.78	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0812	.0807	.1330
France (Belgian)	.0801	.0806	.1320
Lire	.0502 1/2	.0496 1/2	.1920
Drachma (Greek)	.0614	—	.1820
Guilders	.3321	.3317	.4020
German marks	.2143	.0142 1/2	.2350
Pesos	.1327	—	.1923
Swedish kroner	.2245	—	.3680
Norwegian kroner	.1440	—	.2680
Danish kroner	.1725	—	.2680
Argentine pesos	.1034	.1070	.4825
Canadian dollar	.81 1/2	.80 1/2	—

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STOCK DIVIDEND OF
\$53,000,000 BY ROAD

Louisville & Nashville Seeks to Increase Capital by Using Part of \$82,000,000 Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Not all railroads are in financial straits, for another company, the Louisville & Nashville, has taken steps to reorganize its affairs, and in announcing the details it is revealed that a part of the surplus of \$82,000,000 is to be disposed of in the form of a stock dividend. This is the third big road to take such action recently. The other two are the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The former road asked for permission to declare a \$90,000,000 stock dividend but the Interstate Commerce Commission would only allow a \$45,000,000 distribution.

In the case of the Louisville company the directors have decided to increase the capital stock from \$72,000,000 to \$125,000,000 and to distribute as a stock dividend the \$53,000,000 increase, or as much thereof as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall authorize. At a special meeting of the stockholders called for July 23 the shareholders will be asked to approve the increase.

The decision follows a recommendation made by the stockholders in April that the directors arrange for a first and refunding mortgage bond issue to meet maturing obligations and provide funds for future expansion.

The directors found that to meet the requirements of the investing public it would be advisable to provide that the company's total issue of bonds should at no time exceed three times the amount of its outstanding stock. To maintain the stocks and bonds in their present ratio it was deemed necessary to increase the stock \$53,000,000. As the company's surplus exceeds \$82,000,000, it was further decided that the distribution of a stock dividend was warranted.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Peking University is about to introduce a course in tannery. In 1918 China exported \$24,000,000 worth of raw hides and imported \$15,000,000 worth of leather. There are but four tanneries in China rated as such by the Chinese Government and these are relatively small. The University's laboratory will be provided with a complete equipment of modern leather working machinery from America and stocked with the necessary chemicals and dyes and the latest improved tanning compounds.

The cotton dispute in Manchester, England, is expected to be settled as the result of a recommendation made concerning terms by the representatives of employers and operatives constituting the negotiating committee, involving an immediate wage reduction of 46d. in the pound and a further cut of 7d. at the end of six months.

Mr. K. Matsukata, former president of the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company, of Japan, will make a tour of America and Europe for the purpose of investigating the shipbuilding industry and financial conditions, according to the Japan Society.

NEW YORK MARKET
SELLING RENEWED

NEW YORK, New York.—Selling was renewed in yesterday's stock market. Extreme losses of 1 to 5 points in popular issues involved many new low records. Chesapeake & Ohio lost 4 points on further postponement of dividend action. Other rails fell 1 to 2 points. Extensive short covering was accompanied by rallies of 1 to 4 points among oils, steels and motors. Call money was easy at 5 1/2 per cent. Sales totaled 782,300 shares.

The close was heavy: American Locomotive 78, off 2; Baldwin Locomotive 69 1/2, off 3 1/2; Chesapeake & Ohio 52, off 2 1/2; Corn Products 62 1/2, off 2; Mexican Petroleum 106, off 1 1/2; Crucible Steel 54, off 1 1/2; Atlantic Gulf 20 1/2, off 1 1/2; American Sugar 69, up 1; Republic Iron and Steel 56, up 1/2.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed easy yesterday: July 11.22, October 12.02, December 12.50, January 12.64, March 13.01. Spot quiet. Middling 11.40.

Balance Must Be Set Up

"In so far as our imports are less than our exports, some method of establishing a balance must be set up, for we cannot long continue the present practice of making additional current loans to pay for this deficit. Current loaning is unwise, both from a national and from an international standpoint, and we are discussing, without going forward very fast, the creation of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, through which long-term credits may be established."

"But neither current loaning nor the proposed financing corporation will

CREDITOR NATION'S
PROBLEM OUTLINED

An Authority on International Finance Discusses Some Phases of the Business Questions Confronting the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Speaking before the National Association of Credit Men here, Henry M. Robinson, president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles and of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, outlined the problems faced by the United States as a creditor nation. Mr. Robinson, who is recognized as an authority on international finance, brought to the convention the results of conferences held with other executives of the American Bankers Association and by officers of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Society of International Law in Washington.

Pointing out that the difficulties faced by the nations result not from the want of production, but from the lack of proper international distribution of goods, and the disorganization of exchange, Mr. Robinson said in part:

"The materials necessary for carrying on the war were largely furnished by economies in consumption and by the speeding up of production. To pay for these materials, loans, both internal and external, were floated, and of the goods used in Europe, both during and since the war, a large part came from the United States."

"We financed these shipments through loans made to foreign countries for our own productions, but the money was spent within the United States."

"Europe could, of course, expect to pay for these products only through service rendered us, through gold shipped to us, through transfer of credits to other countries, or through the return to us at a later date of goods of equal value."

"Due to their inability to return our goods or to render us service, Europe has sent us enough gold to bring our stocks up to approximately one-half of the total supply of the world, and transferred credits to us, and the debt is not yet paid."

Forced From Aloofness

"This extraordinary readjustment, which has left America the outstanding creditor nation of the world, has, whether we like it or not, forced us into an international relationship which never before existed. Economic conditions have forced us into economic entanglements, and since political movements today follow economic movements, our cherished aloofness from foreign entanglements is gone."

"We are acquiring additional gold from our less fortunate neighbors; we are establishing, or endeavoring to establish, protective tariffs, and even embargoes, against an influx of goods from the nations in our debt; we are endeavoring to maintain, and even to increase, our exports and to carry these in our own ships. Is it not obvious that all these things cannot be successfully continued by one nation at one and the same time?"

"In order to maintain a reasonable prosperity, we are most anxious to use employment to our people and to use all of our facilities of production. Neither can be done unless we can dispose of our excess products, for the nations with whom we trade can pay for what they get only by what we take from them, and the amount we take must at least be equal to what we sell, or the buying power of the debtor nation drops. Even a continuance of an equal exchange of goods makes no provision for the payment of the loans which we have already made."

Balance Must Be Set Up

"In so far as our imports are less than our exports, some method of establishing a balance must be set up, for we cannot long continue the present practice of making additional current loans to pay for this deficit. Current loaning is unwise, both from a national and from an international standpoint, and we are discussing, without going forward very fast, the creation of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, through which long-term credits may be established."

"But neither current loaning nor the proposed financing corporation will

completely solve the problem, and this fact leads us to the inevitable conclusion that we must make permanent investment abroad, until such a time as imports and exports are on a more nearly even basis.

"If we invest our money abroad and with this investment aid in the building up of the productivity of the debtor nations, there will be no need for foreign debt cancellation or for the readjustment suggested by the resourceful Mr. Keynes and the equally resourceful Andre Tardieu."

"If we are the partners of other nations in their enterprises, through the investment of our surplus gold abroad, the suspicions of international bitterness will disappear, and in carrying out this duty we will create organizations and establish a personnel that will act in accord with the attitude, practices, traditions, and prejudices of the nations with which we deal."

"I do not have to point out to credit men that there is a psychological feeling on the part of a debtor to a creditor which tends toward the development of animosities, and one of the results of the transfer to us of the power that lies in the hand of a creditor nation has created an animosity and a bitterness toward us on the part of other nations which is in excess of our just deserts, even though we admit that, because of our rigidity and inexperience, we are somewhat lacking in an ability to understand the problems of other nations."

"It is therefore most desirable that we so conduct ourselves that we may greatly modify this feeling of dislike and animosity. This is particularly necessary if we are to continue in commercial relations with the rest of the world."

LONDON IRON AND
STEEL EXCHANGE

Generally Prices Are Stronger and There Is More Inquiry, Even With Coal Strike On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—British manufacturers have almost ceased to count in the market owing to the coal strike, and the demand from the iron and steel consuming industries has dwindled. There is still a certain tonnage of orders going to Belgian and French works; but the greater part is for small lots and prompt delivery. Consumers are buying only for immediate requirements. In a few lines American competition has reappeared and the rearrangement of the tax on imported German material has brought a few tentative offers from German works.

Generally, prices show a tendency to become somewhat more flexible, and more apparent than real, and anything in the nature of firm business brings substantial price concessions. The anticipation of a speedy end to the coal strike has led to a large increase in the volume of inquiry in the market. In some quarters it is expected that something like a trade boom will follow the settlement of the strike; but more conservative estimates place September as the earliest date at which a real revival in business can take place.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices were somewhat higher yesterday, closing prices being 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 points up, with July 1.31 1/2 and September 1.24 1/2. Corn prices closed several points higher with September at 65 1/2. Hogs and provisions were dull but firmer.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows \$6,548,179,090, a decrease of 19.2 per cent from last year. Outside of New York the decrease was 25.1 per cent.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, England.—Consols for money, 4 1/2%; Grand Trunk, 4 1/4%; De Beers, 9 1/4%; Rand Mines, 2 1/4%; bar silver, 34 3/4d. per ounce; money, 4 1/2 per cent; discount rates—short, 5 1/2 per cent; three months, 5 1/2-16.

MARKET AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York.—Daily averages in the stock market are as follows:

	Thurs.	prev. day	Yr. ago
20 rails	69.31	—33	70.56
20 industrials	68.14	—34	91.37
20 coppers	25.59	—15	34.98

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DRAW FOR OPEN GOLF TOURNEY

Prominent Players Entered for British Championship Which Commences Monday—Other Countries Are Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
ST. ANDREWS, England.—The British open golf championship commences at St. Andrews on June 20, and the draw reveals the fact that many prominent players will be in opposition on the links. The entry shows a slight falling away from that of last year, 158 players competing as against 189 at Deal in 1920. However, it is considered that the quality is quite as high as that of last year, including, as it does, most of the best amateur and professional players in Great Britain and the United States. The international aspect does not leave off there, as a matter of fact, for representatives of many other countries will be seen in action.

Play commences Monday, when the qualifying rounds will be held, after which, on June 23, the competition proper will begin. The draw has been divided into two sections, A and B. Competitors in section A will play over the new course at St. Andrews on June 20, and on the Eden Course on June 21, while players in section B will reverse this procedure. One of the most interesting pairs is composed of Charles Evans Jr., the present United States amateur champion, and James Braid, five times British open champion. Harry Vardon, who has won the title six times, will go round with C. H. Tolley, the Oxford University golf captain, who won the British amateur open championship in 1920. The American professionals competing include F. Robson, W. C. Hagen, and Jack Hutchinson, the American professional champion. George Duncan, the holder of the title, will appear with W. A. Slievright, of the Royal and Ancient Club. Jean Gassiat, the well-known French player, has been drawn with J. H. Kirkwood, open champion of Australia. Many players who competed in the British open amateur championship at Hoylake will be competing, but among some well-known absentees will be John Ball, W. I. Hunter, the present amateur champion, H. H. Hilton, A. Ayton and Francis Oulmet. The draw:

SECTION A
Rowland Jones, Wimbledon, Park, and E. F. Carter, R. Dublin.
Robert McInnes, Whitechapel, and C. H. Hoffer, Philadelphia.
A. F. Kettle, Bushey Hall, and A. S. Tingley Jr., S. Bede.
H. B. Clarke, Tantallon, and T. G. Renouf, Manchester.
M. J. Bingham, Gay Hill, and Arthur Butchart, Barrow.
W. Melhorn, Shrewport, U. S. A., and Benjamin Sayers, R. F. Downes.
R. Wadon, R. Bradford, and J. Burgess, Asheville, U. S. A.
Gordon Lockhart, Glenageary, and Jack White, Sunningdale.
Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater, U. S. A., and James Braid, Walton Heath.
Robert Harris, Royal and Ancient, and E. Gray, G. Magog, F. Roberts.
Kent, and C. Johns, F. Downes; G. Gadd, Southampton, and S. O. Shepherd, Innerleithen.
G. Kirby, Ashford Manor, and W. A. McInnes, R. D. Armory, Leithburn, and F. Ball, Langley Park.
Alexander Herd, Coombe Hill, and H. Fulford, Moorfoot; Lord Charles Hope, Sunningdale, and J. Caven, Cochrane Castle.
A. Day, Ganton, and J. Ockendon, Raynes Park.
J. McDowall, Williamwood, and W. G. Oke, Fulwell.
F. McLeod, Columbia, Washington, and P. Robertson, Braids Hill.
Benjamin Sayers, R. N. Berwick, and J. Sidney, Bransford, and T. A. Kennedy, Dunfermline.
A. E. Hallam, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and A. Maud, Massy, R. D. Armory, Leithburn, and E. A. Lassen, Lytham, and St. Anne's, and E. Laflita, Biarritz.
J. M. Sumner, Ellis, and A. V. Hambro, R. and A.
E. H. Rieberg, Shoringham, and A. J. Miles, Merton Park.
Harry Vardon, S. Horta, and C. J. H. Tolley, R. Eastbourne, and J. E. French, Youngstown, U. S. A.
J. Randall, Sundridge Park, and G. Braid, unattached.
Laurence Auchterlonie, unattached, and S. G. Rush, Woodbridge.
T. L. Kerrigan, Sivanoy, U. S. A., and G. Thomson, Peterhead.
T. Furr, Hissall, and F. Leach, Northwood.
F. Robson, Cooden Beach, and Jack Hutchinson, Glenview, U. S. A.
W. L. Ritchie, Worplesdon, and W. A. Murray, Mid-Surrey.
R. H. Wethered, R. and A., and Capt. W. H. Macaulan, R. and A.
Charles Hadden, New City, New Jersey, and W. C. Hagen, Detroit, Michigan.
R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, Georgia, and J. Anderson, unattached.
W. C. Hunt, United States, and Edward Ray, Okeay.
Alexander Armour, Turnhouse, and C. E. Hutchinson, Oak Dale.
Leonard Holland, Northampton, and G. C. Campbell, R. and A.
O. H. Reith, Eltham, and D. H. Kyle, St. Andrews University.

SECTION B
J. Forrester, Ellis, and H. O. Kinch, Woodcote Park.
J. H. Taylor, Mid-Surrey, and F. G. Scott, unattached.
J. Alsaguren, Nivelle, France, and J. Souter, Kirkcubright.
F. Hills, Eastern Hall, and Angel De La Torre, Madrid.
T. R. Farnis, Turnberry, and H. L. Sutton, Rhy.
J. B. Fulford, Buiwell, and H. Roberts, Stoke Park.
P. Wynne, W. Essex, and J. Seaker, Bedford.
M. W. Seymour, N. Foreland, and M. Cavallio, Lieutenant Boulle.
John Burgess, Asheville, North Carolina, and J. M. Barnes, St. Louis, Missouri.
C. H. Corlett, Dorset, and W. E. Reid, Wilmington, Delaware.
George Duncan, Hanger Hill, and W. A. Slievright, R. and A.
G. E. Smith, Moray, and A. B. Jeffrey, Worthing.
Andrew Kirkcaldy, R. and A., and R. C. Haig, R. and A.
G. Falkner, Penzance, and William Auchterlonie, unattached.

W. E. Brown, Bishop's Stortford, and A. Compton, North Manchester.
T. Mounce, Camberley Heath, and J. D. Edgar, Druid Hills, United States.
J. G. Petherick, Westley Park, and J. Mackenzie, Ilkley.
C. J. Sunderland, unattached, and P. C. Quilter, R. and A.
W. C. Fowkes Jr., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and J. E. Bradbeer, Porter's Park.
George McLean, Grassy Sprain, U. S. A., and J. G. Simpson, R. and A.
P. Allis, Clyne, and Dr. P. M. Hunter, United States.
J. Faxon, Romford, and D. Ayton, Wensley.
Richard May, Benton Park, and W. Pursey, E. Devon.
E. Sinclair, Newcastle United, and J. Seath, Doncaster.
C. F. Doncaster, and S. F. Brewes, Mitcham.
T. Williamson, Notts, and O. Sanderson, Bradford.
F. H. Turner, Fulford Heath, and G. R. Buckle, Edgaston.
J. W. Gaudin, Alwoodley, and P. G. West, Arley.
Robert Mackenzie, Stanmore, and R. G. Wilson, Croham Hurst.
J. Nelson, Navin, and A. Boomer, St. Cloud, France.
H. C. Jolly, Foxgrove, and A. G. Havers, W. Lancaster.
W. A. Watt, Royal Automobile, and J. B. Bailey, London County.
H. Kirkwood, Melbourn, and V. S. Robertson, W. Hill.
J. V. East, R. Melbourne, and T. King, R. W. Norfolk.
H. C. Jolly, N. Middlesex, and C. Gray, Clacton-on-Sea.
Abe Mitchell, N. Foreland, and Bert Seymour, Molesey Hurst.
Jean Gassiat, Chantilly, France, and J. H. Kirkwood, Melbourn.
P. Grace, Berkhamstead, and Joshua Taylor, Sudbury.

There was a big attendance for the final between Carter and Moore over 36 holes. Moore was not so good as usual and did not reproduce his form of the previous days. His wooden club play was very erratic and was the cause of his defeat. He had a tendency to pull his tee and brassie shots and consequently found trouble at numerous holes—indeed, he picked up his ball at quite a number. Even if Moore had been playing on the top of his form it is unlikely that he would have equaled the very fine golf played by Carter. The latter was at his best. Going out in 36 he came home in 37 and thus had a magnificent 73 for the first 18 holes. In the first two rounds of the competition, when Moore was playing in good form, his returns for the first nine were respectively 38 and 39. At his best, therefore, he would probably have converted Carter considerably. However, Carter finished the first round in the final with a lead of seven holes, and eventually won the twenty-eighth green by 9 and 8.

CARTER REGAINS CLOSE GOLF TITLE

Defeats Gerald Moore in the Final Round of the Irish Amateur Championship at Dublin

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Irish amateur close golf championship, held on the Portmarnock course recently, ended in a good win for E. C. Carter, who, defeating Gerald Moore in the final round, regained a title which he won in 1919 at the expense of W. G. McConnell.

The event this year was deprived of much interest by the absence of many of Ireland's best amateurs, prominent among the non-starters being Major Hazlett, Maj. G. N. C. Martin, Harold Reed, H. E. Mann, Walter Carroll, and A. B. Babbington. The first day's play was comparatively uneventful, and the results of the matches were mainly as expected. The defeat of C. A. Jackson by Douglas Figgis was, however, in the nature of a surprise. Jackson hardly deserved to be defeated, indeed, for after a great rally from 4 down at the thirteenth hole, he drew level at the seventeenth and then had a shot spoiled at the last hole by a cinema operator. H. K. West's win over J. J. Gorry was also unexpected. The latter, however, was not in his best form on the outward journey and was 4 down going to the eleventh. A characteristically determined effort enabled him to carry the match to the last green, where he had to acknowledge defeat. Major Boyd had a strong opponent in N. J. Halligan, but won eventually by 3 and 2. Carter, W. E. Souley, H. J. Brown, C. J. Lee and Moore had each an easy passage. Gordon Ross, after turning 1 down, proved too good for N. W. Matterson on the home journey and won by 3 and 2, and F. E. Davies had a narrow victory over F. E. Henshaw.

The second round was also noteworthy for the fact that it provided few surprises and saw many easy wins. The match between Lee and C. C. Inglis was probably the most interesting. Though the former player was one better than on his card, he was brought to the seventeenth green by Inglis, who was putting superbly. Major Boyd had another hard struggle, this time against Brown, who is a hockey international, the match terminating in favor of the army man on the seventeenth green. Ross had to go the full distance against W. J. Moloney of Rosslare. T. P. O'Neill of Bray and E. F. Kilduff of Milltown won their respective matches 3 and 2, and in all the other matches the favorites triumphed in decisive fashion. In the third round ding-dong matches with close finishes were the order of the day. R. W. Ward, Kingstons, and H. H. Burke, Rosslare, had to play no fewer than 21 holes before the issue was decided. On the twenty-first green, however, Ward, who had been stymied at the twentieth, ran down a long putt to win the match.

Major Boyd, after being 5 down to Carter at the turn, put up a splendid fight on the way home and carried the match to the last green. Moore converted an apparent defeat at the thirteenth, where he was 4 down, to victory on the final green against Kilduff. Davies defeated R. B. Lee, after a hard struggle, by the odd hole and G. J. Henry and Ross defeated H. M. Carries and R. H. Smart respectively after close matches. The only easy wins in this round were those of Figgis over N. K. Manley by 5 and 4, and D. E. Souley over O'Neill by 7 and 6. The fourth and semi-final rounds were played under unfavorable conditions. In the fourth round Ward won fairly comfortably from Henry by 3 and 2, and Carter had an easy victory over Figgis by 7 and 6. Moore, mainly by excellent putting, disposed of Davies by 3 and 2. The other match, between Souley and Ross, saw the latter off form, and Souley proved victorious on the sixteenth green. In the semi-final Ward put up a very plucky battle against Carter. The latter was, however, playing at his best, his score for 15 holes being 63. This was too good for the Kingstons player, who had to acknowledge defeat by 4

and 2. The other match saw a rare set-to, between Souley and Moore. First Moore won two holes and then he lost two. Then by brilliant putting he went in front again, and was 3 up going to the eighth. It was Souley's turn next, so he promptly won the ninth and tenth. Moore was 2 up again at the thirteenth but the seventeenth saw them all square. At the eighteenth Souley's ball found the bunker to the left of the green, and this cost him the match.

There was a big attendance for the final between Carter and Moore over 36 holes. Moore was not so good as usual and did not reproduce his form of the previous days. His wooden club play was very erratic and was the cause of his defeat. He had a tendency to pull his tee and brassie shots and consequently found trouble at numerous holes—indeed, he picked up his ball at quite a number. Even if Moore had been playing on the top of his form it is unlikely that he would have equaled the very fine golf played by Carter. The latter was at his best. Going out in 36 he came home in 37 and thus had a magnificent 73 for the first 18 holes. In the first two rounds of the competition, when Moore was playing in good form, his returns for the first nine were respectively 38 and 39. At his best, therefore, he would probably have converted Carter considerably. However, Carter finished the first round in the final with a lead of seven holes, and eventually won the twenty-eighth green by 9 and 8.

MISS LEITCH IS AGAIN CHAMPION

Fontainebleau, France.—Miss Cecil Leitch, British woman's golf champion, yesterday defeated Miss Joyce Wethered, also of England, in the final of the French women's open tournament, 6 and 5. At the end of the first 18 holes she was 7 up.

Miss Leitch won chiefly through her superior putting. Miss Wethered showing even more unsteadiness on the greens than she did Wednesday in her match with Miss Shirling. Miss Leitch also excelled in approach shots and was the steadier and more consistent in driving. The British champion, after being 7 up at the eighteenth hole, allowed her opponent to gain a hole during the afternoon in a strong rally. The cards:

Miss Leitch, out, 4 5 4 4 4 3 4 4—35
Miss Wethered, out, 4 5 5 5 6 3 4 5—40
Miss Leitch, in, 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5—39
Miss Wethered, in, 5 7 6 4 3 3 8 7—45
Miss Leitch, out, 4 4 4 5 3 4 5 5—38
Miss Wethered, out, 4 5 3 5 4 3 4 4—35
Miss Leitch, in, 4 4 3 4
Miss Wethered, in, 5 5 3 4

Miss Leitch confirmed reports that she would play in the United States women's championship at Deal, New Jersey, in October. "If no unforeseen obstacle intervenes," Miss Leitch, with her sister, Miss Edith Leitch, plans to leave England in August and remain in the United States until after the Deal tournament. Their visit will be a private one, as they will not officially represent any club.

"I believe in such international visits as a means of promoting friendship between the golfers of the different nations," said Miss Leitch, "and I look forward to the visit with pleasure."

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—The matches which concluded today in the English county cricket championship occasioned some slight changes in the standing. Middlesex, well set at the head, maintained 100 per cent by defeating Essex by eight wickets, but Lancashire losing to Leicestershire by 150 runs dropped to third place with 74 per cent. Kent being second with 75 per cent. Winning by 117 runs against Derbyshire the Gloucestershire team ascended over the head of Surrey into the fourth position with 71.42 per cent. Somersetshire rose from the eighth to the seventh with 50 per cent as a result of a win by an innings and 128 runs over Glamorganshire, thus following close on the heels of Yorkshire. Of the teams defeated Warwickshire by an innings and 31 runs. Australia touring cricketers made a huge first innings score against Hampshire and were in a winning position when the game was left unfinished.

FRANCE ANNOUNCES LAWN TENNIS TEAM

PARIS, France.—A. H. Gobert, W. H. Laurens, Jean Samazeulh, J. Brugnon and Miss Suzanne Lenglen have been definitely chosen as the French tennis team to go to the United States this summer. It was announced yesterday. This team, or at least the male members, will meet upon their return in Davis cup preliminary matches. Miss Lenglen will play in the national championships for women and the other members of the team are expected to take part in the men's championships in the United States.

A. R. de Joannis of the French tennis federation, who organized the world's hard-court championships at St. Cloud, will have charge of the team as business manager. The team will leave for the United States July 25.

VISITORS WIN AT LORDS GROUND

F. J. Durston Shows Up Well in a Recent Cricket Match Against Australians in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The match between Marylebone Cricket Club and the Australian touring cricketers, which took place recently at Lords, will long be remembered if only for the splendid bowling of F. J. Durston, who revealed a turn of speed and consistency of length hitherto unassociated with even his best deliveries. The Middlesex man maintained both his pace and his accuracy throughout the match. He took seven wickets for 84 runs in the course of the visitors' first innings, and four for 65 in their second. This made a strong contrast to Alec Kennedy, the Hampshire bowler, who could not find his length at all.

The M. C. C. batted first, and, although the ball was coming off the pitch in lively fashion, the opening batsmen, F. R. Johnston and H. W. Lee, made a cautious start. The first run came, however, and D. J. Knight came in, to look thoroughly uncomfortable until caught behind the wicket. He made 20 in the course of his stay. E. H. Hendren, renowned for his resolute hitting, drew back from a fast ball—a thing he very rarely does—and paid the penalty. Things looked rather ugly when the sixth wicket had fallen for 131, but anything in the nature of a collapse was averted by the resolute batting of A. J. Evans and J. C. Hubble. The latter composed sound wicket-keeping with sound batting, and was freely talked of prior to the definite selection of the English team for the first "test," as likely to supersede the oft tried Herbert Strudwick.

A. A. Mailey was not able to dislodge the earlier batsmen, but the Australian "googlie" expert was the means of putting an end to the M. C. C. innings by dismissing Durston and Kennedy, thus permitting Evans to carry out his bat for 69, the M. C. C. total being 234. It was when the Australians took their innings on the second day of play that Durston did so much execution, and his consistency, allied to brilliant fielding, kept the runs low, 191 being the figures on the score board when the last Australian wicket fell. Batting had, as is always the case with the Australians, been very forceful and unrestrained, much to the delight of the Lords crowd, somewhat disconcerted at the curtailed playing hours insisted upon by the tourists.

The M. C. C. second innings was not of very long duration, and apart from good play on the part of Knight, Hendren, George Brown, and Hubble, uneventful. Knight, in strong contrast to his showing in the first innings, executed his strokes splendidly all round the wicket. The 176 runs which accrued in the M. C. C. second innings set the Australians the task of scoring 270 runs to win. This they did, with three wickets to spare, although their opponents disputed every inch of the way. Warren Bardsley made a methodical 106, and E. E. Pelley and T. J. Andrews batted cleanly. Durston and Evans made gallant efforts to withhold victory from the grasp of the persistent Australians, but they could not do so, and Armstrong, the visitors' captain, had the satisfaction of scoring the winning stroke by cupping a ball from Durston into the slips. The summary:

First Innings Second Innings
H. L. Collins, c 12 b w. b. Evans. 1
W. Bardsley, c 27 b Durston 106
A. G. McCarney, c 27 b Hubble, b Lee 26
J. M. Taylor, b 8 b Durston 10
Durston, c 13 not out 15
J. M. Gregory, c 43 c Lee, b Durston 12
A. W. Lee, b 27 c Taylor, b McCarney 25
C. E. Pelley, b 13 b w. b. Durston 46
T. J. Andrews, c 37 b Brown 32
Hanson H. Hart, c 8 not out 3
E. A. McDonald, c 2
C. Hendren, b Lee 2
A. J. Evans, c 69 b Durston 1
Brown, b Lee 3
Leg-byes 3 B 17, 1-b 2, n-b 1 20
Total 191 Total (7 wickets) 271
M. C. C.

First Innings Second Innings
P. R. Johnson, c 27 absent 0
Collins, b Armstrong 21
H. W. Lee, b w. b. 21
D. J. Knight, c 20 b McDonald 41
Carter, b Armstrong 40
E. H. Hendren, c 40 b w. b. Mailey 63
G. O. Foster, c 12 c Carter, b Mailey 2
George Brown, b 6 Gregory, b 30
Gregory, b 6
G. T. Stevens, c 0 b Gregory 0
A. J. Evans, not 0 Gregory, b McDonald 3
J. C. Hubble, c 69 Donald 3
Carter, b Armstrong 42 b Mailey 25
Alec Kennedy, b 23 not out 6
F. J. Durston, c 15 b Gregory 9
Mailey, c 13 b Gregory 9
Byes 4, 1-b 5, 13 B 5, 1-b 2, n-b 1 20
Total 234 Total 176
M. C. C.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING
M. C. C.—First Innings
Gregory 17 2 80 2
McDonald 29 7 65 2
Armstrong 38 22 51 4

FENWAY PARK
To-Day at 3 O'Clock
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Sumner's. Phone Beach 1058.

DETROIT DISPLACED BY BOSTON RED SOX

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Cleveland 54 21 532
New York 54 22 507
Washington 33 26 559
Boston 26 32 476
St. Louis 25 32 439
Chicago 23 30 434
Philadelphia 18 36 333

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 5, Detroit 4 (first game)
Boston 5, Detroit 4 (second game)
Washington 5, St. Louis 4
Chicago at New York (postponed)
Cleveland at Philadelphia (postponed)

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at Boston
Chicago at New York
St. Louis at Washington
Cleveland at Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Red Sox of the American Baseball League, captured both games of a doubleheader with Detroit yesterday, and thus displaced them in the standing for the fourth place. The scores were 5 to 4 and 6 to 4, respectively. Washington defeated St. Louis in the third game of the present series by 5 to 4. St. Louis made a ninth inning rally of two runs and outthrew the Senators by two. The Chicago at New York and Cleveland at Philadelphia games were postponed.

WASHINGTON WINS, 5 TO 4

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Washington crushed a ninth rally by St. Louis yesterday and captured the third game of the present series, 5 to 4. St. Louis, after making two runs in the first inning, were held scoreless until the ninth, when they bunched their hits off George Morige and scored two more. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Washington 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 x—5 10 3
St. Louis 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4 12 1
Batteries—Morige and Garity; Boland, Ewerell, Vandier and Seveid. Umpires—Chill, Owens and Nallie.

RED SOX TAKE DOUBLEHEADER

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Red Sox passed the Detroit Tigers in the pennant race and settled comfortably into fourth place by taking both games of a doubleheader from the Tigers, 5 to 4 and 6 to 4. The first game was won in the tenth after Boston had tied the score in the eighth. In the second game the Sox took the lead in the first inning and were never in danger. Herbert Pennock and J. L. Bush turned in the two wins for Boston. The scores by innings:

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 0—5 13 0
Detroit 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—4 11 1
Batteries—Pennock and Ruel; Perrit, Ehme and Smith. Umpires—Wilson and Hildebrand.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 x—6 12 1
Detroit 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0—4 7 2
Batteries—Bush and Walters; Ehme, Hollings and Bassler. Manion. Umpires—Hildebrand and Wilson.

BRAVES SHUT OUT ST. LOUIS BY 10 TO 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Pittsburgh 36 18 567
New York 34 22 507
Boston 29 25 537
St. Louis 28 26 509
Brooklyn 28 31 475
Chicago 23 32 451
Cincinnati 22 32 439
Philadelphia 16 36 308

RESULTS FRIDAY

Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 3
Chicago 11, New York 10
Boston 10, St. Louis 9
Cincinnati 11, Philadelphia 3

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis
New York at Chicago
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh
Philadelphia at Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—All four games took place in the National Baseball League yesterday. Dana Fillingim, pitching for Boston, shut out the St. Louis Cardinals by 10 to 0 and held them to four scattered hits, while his teammates found four pitchers for 15 hits. New York lost a close contest to Chicago by 11 to 10. The Giants made 13 hits to the Cubs' 16, and seven pitchers were used by both teams.

Always Boston's Popular
Vacation Day Sail
New England's Tercentenary
Pilgrimage
1620—1920
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DAILY AND SUNDAYS
Famous MAYFLOWER ORCHESTRA.
Steak and Lobster Dinner.
Staterooms reserved.
Fare Round Trip Incl. tax, \$5.00
Children 5 and under 15, \$1.50
ROW'S WHARF, Boston

Brooklyn won from Pittsburgh with the score of 8 to 3. L. J. Cadore held Pittsburgh to six safe hits while his own team made 16. Cincinnati defeated Philadelphia in the third game of the series by 11 to 3. The Reds scored all their runs in the first five innings.

REDS BEAT PHILADELPHIA

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Four consecutive innings of fast and brilliant hitting gave Cincinnati the third game of the series with Philadelphia yesterday, 11 to 3. All of the Reds' runs came in the second, third, fourth and fifth innings. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati 0 2 4 3 0 0 0 x—11 11 1
Philadelphia 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—3 9 3
Batteries—Brenton and Hargrave; Lee, Hubble and Evers; Peters. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

CHICAGO BEATS GIANTS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Seven pitchers were used in an exciting slugfest match yesterday between New York and Chicago, which resulted in a victory for the Cubs, 11 to 10. The Giants went into the ninth inning five runs behind and by a game rally managed to score four times before they were finally defeated. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 4 0 0 1 4 1 1 x—11 16 1
New York 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 0—10 13 3
Batteries—Tyler, Cheever, Jones, Martin and O'Farrell; Ryan, Salter, Nehf and Snyder. Umpires—Klem and Emile.

BRAVES SHUT OUT ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Dana Fillingim, pitching brilliantly for Boston, held St. Louis to four scattered hits yesterday, and the Braves scored a shutout, 10 to 0. Boston batters found four St. Louis pitchers for a total of 15 hits. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston 2 0 0 3 2 2 1 0—10 15 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 0
Batteries—Fillingim and Gowdy; Hines, Goodwin, Rivers, Schupp and Clemens, Neiberg. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

BROOKLYN WINS BY 8 TO 3

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Brooklyn pounded out 16 hits, defeating Pittsburgh 8 to 3. L. J. Cadore held the league leaders to six safe hits. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Brooklyn 0 2 0 4 0 1 1 0—8 16 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—3 6 2
Batteries—Cadore and Miller; Hamilton, Pender, Zinn and Schmidt. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

GORDON McMAHON NAMED CAPTAIN

University of Washington Baseball Team Preparing for Western Games and Oriental Trip
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
SEATTLE, Washington.—Gordon McMahon '23, varsity centerfielder and captain of last season's freshman team, has been appointed captain of the varsity baseball nine for next season. Besides playing in every game, McMahon is one of the leading hitters on the team, having made a season's average close to 400.

In addition to McMahon, 13 others received letters. They are Osborne Gardner '23, Hunter Miles '23, and William Foran '21, outfielders; Roscoe Torrance '22, George Marriott '23, Richard Welts '23, William Bakke '23, and Roy Barrett '23, infielders; Ralph Leonard '22, Frank Setzer '23 and Elbert Harper '23, pitchers; Perry Land '21, and Gilbert Maloney '22, catchers.

Light practice will continue until the six-game series with Waseda University here in July. After the Waseda series the squad will disband until the latter part of August, when they will leave for Japan to play a return game with Waseda University. This will be followed by a tour in the Orient for games with Kado University and the University of Tokyo. About six weeks is planned for the trips. To make up for the time from college, most of the team will go to summer school and keep in form by playing with amateur teams in this part of the State.

CORNELL ELECTS DAVIES

ITHACA, New York.—H. F. Davies '22, first baseman on the Cornell University baseball team, has been elected captain of next year's nine. Davies, who lives at Roselle, New Jersey, has played two years of varsity baseball and was a star football player during the 1919 season.

COLLEGE STARS IN BIG TRACK MEET

Champions Will Take Part in National Collegiate Games—Preliminaries Dispensed With

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois.—By agreement of the coaches, preliminaries in the United States National Collegiate Athletic Association track meet at Stag Field were dispensed with and the field was cut down by the scratching of men who were not conceded a chance to place in the finals today. Eleven men were left in the 440-yard run, 15 in the 220-yard run, 12 in the 100-yard race, 12 in the 150-yard high hurdles race, and 16 in the 220-yard low hurdles. No attempt was made to cut the entries in any other events.

The University of Illinois team, which won the Western Intercollegiate Conference meet two weeks ago, nearly doubling the score of Michigan, the second team, is a favorite for the national. Notre Dame, whose greatest strength is in the dashes, hurdles, and high jump, is expected to be second. The University of Washington five-man squad, the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical team are also counted upon to place well up in their entries live up to past performances. With only a few men entered from the east, schools of that section are not expected to rank high in the total.

E. W. Eby, of Pennsylvania, declared that he would attempt a new record in the 880-yard run, which will be the final race of his career. Eby will not run in the 440, which event he probably could win easily, in order to save himself for the half-mile. E. J. Thompson, Dartmouth star, had not appeared in Chicago yesterday afternoon and it is doubtful whether or not he will start. Frank Shea, the Pittsburgh quarter-mile, is one of the few easterners ready to perform. Thomas Campbell of Yale will not compete.

Director A. A. Stag of the University of Chicago, who was one of the committee of three in charge of the meet, declared Thursday night that he believed the meet would be one of the greatest ever held. "With many of the best college men in the country here, we expect several new records to be made and the performances should be the best of the year," Mr. Stag said. "Next season, the National Collegiate games should far surpass any track meet in the country, because we will be able to arrange a date which will permit all the colleges of the country to enter."

PHILIPPINE TEAM DEFAULTS

NEW YORK, New York.—The Philippines Davis Cup tennis team, scheduled to play Japan in the first round, has been forced to default because of inability to reach the United States before July 30, it was announced here yesterday.

The second-round match between Japan and the winner of the Belgium-Tschecho-Slovak match has been awarded to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where it had been intended

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

SPRING FESTIVALS
IN ENGLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—May is the month of competitive festivals in England and this year there have been many of them both north and south. They begin in April, shortly after the close of the normal concert season, and rise in a steady crescendo until the end of May. Distinguished singers, conductors, and musicians of all kinds are in great request to act as adjudicators. Earlier in the year the pressure of engagements would make their help impossible, and the festivals would lose their chief educational value.

Whatever views one may hold about the award of prizes, there is no question of the value of the advice and helpful criticism which falls from the lips of the experienced and frequently gifted adjudicators at the competitive festivals. Happily they tend more and more to give reasoned opinions, often extending to short addresses, when they announce their award. In the early days of the festivals it was often a matter of mere enumeration, first, second and third; but now every conscientious judge aims at giving advice that will be a guide for the future; and in expressing his satisfaction, say at the singing of a particular choir, he will emphasize what he considers the failure or shortcomings of the other choirs in the competition.

The popularity of these festivals is shown not only in their geographical distribution from Aberdeen in the north of Scotland to Guernsey in the Channel Islands but even more in the large number of small places in which they have been organized this spring. In the big manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, with their tradition of choral singing, one would expect the festivals to flourish, but it is something of a surprise to see how they spread from town to country and have taken root in the suburban villages.

The county of Cheshire does not usually count for much in the world of music, but even in the Cheshire agricultural districts have organized and held competitions. Dr. R. R. Terry adjudicated at the combined Wirral and Eddisbury festival, which for convenience was held at Chester, the county town, and heard a large number of school choirs, glee, and mixed choirs as well as songs and instrumental solos and quartets. The picturesque village of Aldenley Edge had a competition festival all its own, and much interesting solo and choral singing was forthcoming as well as some good chamber music and piano-forte playing.

The Little Cheshire festival had the benefit of three adjudicators, Mr. Granville Hill, a well-known Manchester musical critic, for the piano, Mr. John Holme, of the Hallé Orchestra, in the string department, and Mr. R. H. Wilson, the Hallé choralmaster, in the vocal. Mr. Wilson, from his wide experience and extensive acquaintance with this particular kind of work naturally assumed the office of spokesman for the three judges, illustrated the special virtues of the adjudicators' function. He not only criticized the pieces and the performances, but kept up a continuous running commentary on the whole of the competition, greatly to the amusement if not exactly to the edification of the audience.

To all these competitive festivals the public is admitted, and the audience not only acts as a stimulus to the performers but materially aids in the provision of prizes and other expenses connected with the festivals. Indeed in some respects their popularity with the public is a rival to the edification of the audience.

The public dearly loves an open competition, and when, as in this case, instruction is combined with entertainment, it cannot be doubted that the local festivals exert a wide educational influence. Their benefit is by no means confined to the competitors who take part in them, and the adjudicators have an unrivaled opportunity of sowing good seed among the musical but often untrained audiences, which come as much to listen to their comments as to the performance of the competitors.

The old objection to these festivals on the ground of prize hunting is now seldom heard, and they are pretty generally regarded as one of the most hopeful features of the musical world. One of the examiners at the Nottingham festival just held, in asking the question as to the aim and object of such festivals, answered by saying, "It is to bring music into our homes, our village halls, and into our streets. It is a national work. It is the living movement in music today." People sometimes lose sight of the solid and intelligent work in preparation for these spring festivals, and forget that it entails a well-spent winter of disciplined work.

Every competition syllabus aims at exploiting music of an educational kind and ignores the catchy and the merely popular. Every year shows a great improvement in sight-reading and sight-singing, and attention has of late been given to ear-training. Mr. Louis Gruenberg's "The Hill of Dreams," which won the Harry Harkness Flager prize of \$1000, is scheduled for presentation by the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, at the Aeolian Hall concert of October 30. More than eighty compositions are said to have been submitted in the competition, the jury for which comprised Mr. Damrosch, John Alden Carpenter, George W. Chadwick, Franz Kneisel, and Leopold Stokowski.

ing of village choirs; but, where instrumental soloists compete, violin and cello competitors are greatly outnumbered by pianists, and ensemble music does not get its due share of representation.

One such choral competition was held at York, Dr. Brewer of Gloucester acting as judge. Village choirs were largely to the fore, but the whole country was represented. The Dean of York supplemented Dr. Brewer's remarks by saying that we were only at the beginning of learning how to sing in church; that congregations had not sufficient confidence to take part in well-known hymns.

One of the most interesting features of many of the festivals was the singing of children's choirs, which was marked by both musical intelligence and youthful enthusiasm. Rightly directed this branch of the work will achieve the most valuable results.

MUSIC NOTES

At present there are dozens of public concerts in London. In addition a great many good semi-private performances are given, which often provide opportunities for hearing music under unusually pleasant conditions. Such was the recital given by Calista Rogers recently at the American Women's Club, Hertford Street, Mayfair. She is a young American singer who made her first appearance in England about 13 months ago. Her short program consisted of groups of songs by American, German, French, and British composers. Of these, the first—a song cycle "Under the Wind" by Winthrop Rogers to words by Kate Greenaway—was the least familiar, but not the least welcome item to English hearers. These sincere little songs were written by the composer for his children, and for all their simplicity and effect of "singing themselves" they are artistically chiseled in their craftsmanship and evoke a very unaffected and happy atmosphere. The German songs were by Robert Franz and Schubert. Here Calista Rogers did some of her best work, her singing of Schubert's "Schlummerlied" deserving warm appreciation for its beauty and justice of phrasing. She also pleased her audience much in French songs by Debussy, Duparc, and Chabrier, and concluded the program with four songs by Roger Quilter which the composer himself accompanied. For the rest of the recital Mrs. Alfred Hobday had been at the piano.

The adjudicators of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust have just issued their awards for the current year in respect of the Carnegie music publishing scheme. Sixty-seven works were submitted and examined by the board of adjudicators in addition to a number of other compositions which failed to comply with the prescribed conditions and were disqualified.

The five works recommended to the Carnegie Trustees for publication were:

1. Chamber "Rhapsody" for two voices, wood-wind and strings, by Arthur Bliss.
2. Song-cycle, "Ludlow and Teme" by Ivor Gurney.
3. Symphony, "The Solway" by J. B. McEwen.
4. "Fantasy Overture" by E. S. Mitchell.
5. "Theme and Variation for Piano and Strings" by W. G. Whittaker.

"Star of Evening," a waltz, was brought out by the Goldman Concert Band in the open-air auditorium at Columbia University Green, New York City, on the evening of June 15. The work is by Edwin Franko Goldman, the conductor of the band, and is as strict as to form and piquant free as to harmonization. It contains much of that colloquy, or that exchange of phrases, between one choir of the band and another which is heard in Mr. Goldman's band marches. A striking number on the program was an air from Nessler's "Trumpeter of Säckingen," in which Ernest S. Williams, cornetist, took part as soloist, playing in dialogue with the instrumental chorus and at a distance from it. He gave out the air, standing half way back amongst the listeners, under a tree. While the band was playing, he took a position on the steps of a building at the far end of the green. From there he played the refrain. While the band again was busy with an interlude, he took a position at the eastern side of the inclosure. From there he repeated the refrain, intoning its phrases with tender sentiment and commanding style.

Louis Gruenberg's "The Hill of Dreams," which won the Harry Harkness Flager prize of \$1000, is scheduled for presentation by the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, at the Aeolian Hall concert of October 30. More than eighty compositions are said to have been submitted in the competition, the jury for which comprised Mr. Damrosch, John Alden Carpenter, George W. Chadwick, Franz Kneisel, and Leopold Stokowski.

Among the rising composers of Mexico a place must be assigned to Alejandro Mesa, who recently gave a concert made up entirely of his own compositions and patronized by the National University. A large gathering attended and evinced its enthusiasm. The program consisted of a minute for string instruments, a piano suite that attracted immediate attention with its novel rhythms, two "romanzas" for violin and piano, three Mexican songs notable for the wealth of their harmonization and a work for piano and orchestra entitled "Mexican Rhapsody." Manuel M. Ponce, the musical critic for "Mexico Moderno," the new review that is presided over by Enrique González Martínez, one of the foremost of the Spanish-American poets, speaks of Alejandro Mesa as a musician worthy of serious consideration.

"CHOUT"

Prokofiev's Ballet Music Heard in Paris

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A Russian musician, new to Paris, whose work has been received in Paris in precisely the same way as the work of Igor Stravinski was received, when it was heard in the French capital, is exciting much controversy. His name is Serge Prokofiev and he has written an audacious ballet entitled "Chout" (buffoon). It was produced in Paris by the company of Russian dancers under the direction of Serge de Diaghileff. One section of the audience thought proper to indulge in catcalls, to hoot and to whistle and to express their disapprobation in noisy fashion. But the larger section, which after all has had time to become used to the strange and daring kind of music which Mr. Stravinski introduced to us, vigorously applauded the performance of "Chout."

Whatever liberties the young composer takes, however startling some of his departures from musical conventions may be, however eccentric he sometimes is, the present writer can only testify that from the beginning to the end of this long ballet, which is in six tableaux, he was intensely interested. Other things for or against may be said, but perhaps the most important thing to say is that never does one's attention leave this work: always is interest stimulated by something unexpected, some new musical device, some surprising discord which nevertheless one senses serves a purpose, some melody which begins to grow perceptible to the ear, when it is suddenly snatched away like a stool.

Some of the most grotesque effects yet ventured upon were produced. There was a naïveté, a simplicity, a freshness, and throughout a complete musical accordance with the theme as expressed by the dancers and mimes, that convinced one that whatever may have been one's musical prejudices, their entire justness and legitimacy. It is hard to define this ultra modern Russian music, but it may perhaps be said that the composer, though equipped with complete technical knowledge, somehow seems able to forget it all and to tackle his subject with a fresh imagination. There is something at once direct and simple. There is the idea to be expressed, the emotion to be suggested, and without troubling about rules and theories the musician expresses and suggests. What matter if sometimes the trained ear is offended and the untrained ear is puzzled?

There can be, in the opinion of the writer, no possible doubt that another great Russian composer has revealed himself. It will certainly be necessary to hear this music played in the concert room without the visual accompaniment of the highly colored ballet before passing a detailed criticism upon his capacity. But of the broad fact that here is a man who continues the Russian lineage of Moussorgsky, Borodine, and Stravinski, there can be no doubt. Stravinski is no longer alone. Mr. Prokofiev has composed a number of pieces for the piano. His richness of invention, his astonishing rhythms, his fertility of themes, his sumptuous orchestral effects, his ample touches, and his curious notations, are a revelation. He is more surprising than Mr. Stravinski himself.

His subject lends itself to the most comic and bizarre treatment. It is an old Russian story whose simplicity is pure clowning. The scenery and the costumes are of the Futurist kind, a blend of all colors, oblongs, triangles, squares and rhomboids of brilliant hues all in juxtaposition. These quaint costumes against a quaint background are in keeping with the music. It may be said of the music that it also has extraordinary juxtapositions of shape and color. Never does it strike one as serious. It is music for marionettes. The gravest themes are dealt with drolly. Solemn marches—there are several in this ballet—are treated as toy tragedies. Avarice and fear and joy and all other human emotions—the author seems to touch on every possible subject—belong to an unreal grotesque world.

Like all folk stories the tale which Mr. Prokofiev puts into music is extremely childish. One buffoon tricks seven others, selling them a whip which, in conspiracy with his wife, he had represented as miraculous. To test the virtue of the whip the seven buffoons inflict on themselves the most irreparable troubles. They search out the buffoon to avenge themselves, when they find that what they have done cannot be undone. Then there comes a hotch-potch of incident, the first buffoon disguising himself in women's clothes and being chosen in marriage by an absurd merchant, escaping from the window and substituting a goat for himself, playing all kinds of impossible tricks in a mad melange in which melancholy and gaiety are equally amusing.

It would be difficult enough to make an entraining music for this nonsense—nonsense of the "Alice in Wonderland" kind if "Alice in Wonderland" were simpler—but Mr. Prokofiev certainly succeeds. It requires a certain mental attitude, an acceptance of childish convention, to appreciate this work, but if it is seen and heard from an appreciative angle, as it were, it is fascinating in its unfettered fancy, its primitive humor, its whimsical commentary, its fantastic expression. There will, of course, be considerable opposition to this new musician, profoundly original in spite of the pioneer work of Mr. Stravinski, but in the end he will, undoubtedly achieve the same triumph as his compatriot.

Included in the Philharmonic Orchestra, of New York City, as reorganized after its consolidation with

the National Symphony Orchestra, are understood to be all the solo woodwind players and the tuba players of last year's Philharmonic and enough others of the former membership to keep up old methods of discipline, standards of performance, and traditions of interpretation. It is said, indeed, that the Philharmonic will be again as much as possible like the orchestra it was two years ago, before its ranks were broken by the secession of certain artists to the National Symphony and by the withdrawal of others to join newly-formed orchestras in western cities. Josef Stravinsky, who is to conduct the concerts of the first half of the season, is presently leaving for Europe. While away, so an announcement from the office of the organization runs, he will meet Wilhelm Mengelberg, who is to conduct the second half of the winter, and will arrange about programs. The New York schedule is so large for 1921-22—the concerts of Mr. Stravinsky, Mr. Mengelberg and a third conductor, Mr. Bodanzky, taken together—that but two short tours are planned, of a week each, at the beginning and at the end of the season.

KREISLER'S ART

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It may be said without exaggeration that Kreisler is one of those artists to whom the adjective "great" can be applied. It is difficult to say exactly in what this quality of "greatness" consists, but it is easy enough to recognize it, and indeed it never fails to win the allegiance of the public, although the merely clever performer often enjoys an earlier and more facile success. There can be no doubt, after Kreisler's reception at the Queen's Hall, London, recently, that his place in the esteem of the British audiences is assured.

By virtue of his qualities as an interpretative artist he appeals especially to the musicians among his hearers. His playing of such classics as Beethoven's concerto and Bach's "Chaconne" is characterized by a refinement, a warmth of feeling and an originality which give a fresh value to the familiar beauties of the music. In the short and graceful eighteenth century pieces which appear so often on his programs he proves himself master of that delicacy and charm which is only possible to perfect technique and an unerring taste.

It is, indeed, interesting to remember that at the outset of his career he showed some inclination and full capacity to become a player of the Paganini type; but the musician in him was most happily stronger than the virtuoso. Another interesting and curious side of his artistic development is to be found in the temporary cessation of his musical life which took place after an early successful tour in America. He studied art in Paris and in Rome, and eventually passed into the army, becoming an officer in a regiment of Uhlans. It may be that the varied experience of life inseparable from changes of profession imbued his playing with a warmth and humanity not to be gained by a purely academic training. After his year of military service he appeared with brilliant success in Berlin and afterward visited the United States.

As composer he was for some time known chiefly by his arrangements of certain pieces, ancient and modern, for violin solo. He has been especially happy in his arrangements of eighteenth-century airs by Couperin, Porpora, and other composers of the period. These pieces make the lighter parts of his programs most attractive and show to advantage the grace and refinement of his playing. He has also composed his own cadenzas to several concertos, one of the finest being that for the Beethoven concerto. This cadenza is not, like some examples, a mere brilliant meandering, but is consistent throughout, and arises, strongly and naturally, from the music which surrounds it.

Latest Kreisler has challenged criticism with a string quartet. It is in the best traditions of the Viennese school, that is, it is orthodox in form and construction. The first movement, a fantasia of a tragic character, is followed by a charming scherzo. This, in its turn, gives place to a romance, while the last movement consists of a Viennese dance, full of joy and frivolity, in which, however, the pathetic theme of the first movement is heard once more.

The musical world will look with interest for further achievements from Kreisler, the composer, but it cannot be denied that at the moment the attention of the public is bestowed for the most part on Kreisler, the violinist. The programs of his recent concerts include most of the music usually given by great performers. The Bach "Chaconne," the Violin concerto in A minor, the Kreutzer Sonata, and Tartini's "Devil's Trill."

It is always a pleasure to hear these works played as Kreisler plays them, with perfect technique and with the feeling of a great artist, but it is to be hoped that he will use his power to widen the scope of the violinist's program so as to include modern works. It would be a delight and an education to hear Kreisler in the John Ireland violin and piano sonatas, in that of Eugene Goossens' or in Pizetti's fine work.

As it is, the most modern work of any importance on his programs is the César Franck violin and piano sonata; this is beautiful music and eminently suited to his genius, but it does not represent the modern style. Since Kreisler's art of interpretation is probably the greatest of his kind now in existence, his readings are certain to discover fresh interest and beauty in any work worthy of his attention. Consequently he has the power to give an enormous impetus to the best elements in modern violin music.

EVELYN SCOTNEY

Contrasts Opera and Concert Singing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—"Not to say anything against the art of opera, but I must speak my own feelings as a singer," said Mrs. Evelyn Scotney, the soprano, "I do not like to have footlights, an orchestra and a man with a stick placed between me and the audience." She was talking at her apartment on Broadway, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, about her experiences from the time she began taking vocal lessons as a girl in Australia down through her triumphant seasons as a member of the Boston Opera Company, as an independent recital artist, and lastly as a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company of this city.

"In opera," she went on to observe, "I must be as the man with the stick bids me; and I am frank to admit that I do not like the opera stage, where things go according to some one else's dictation, so well as I do the concert platform, where they go as I determine. And then, I confess I do not care for leading myself up with clothes and paint, as opera requires. I have tried the thing now with two companies, and I do not hesitate to own up to a sort of disinclination for it."

"Once I thought I should find opera the goal of all my romantic dreams. I fancied that at last I was going to be beautiful. And when I learned I was to wear a resplendent dress and a gorgeous wig, and when, more wonderful still, I learned that I was to ride a horse and go before the people crowned, oh, what a chance! But after preparing myself for my adventure and looking at myself in the glass, I became convinced that certain practices of the dressing-room, however they may enhance the looks of many artists, do not help mine at all. I arrived at an uncomfortable certainty at the conclusion that facial make-up is not for me. So, proceeding on my own responsibility and defying the custom of the theater, I stopped making up; whereby, to my thinking, I helped matters greatly, especially with regard to my eyes, which really came out stronger for not being circled and framed by heavy lines of the pencil."

"Give me concert work every time, in preference to opera. For when I appear at a concert, I get in direct contact with the people in the house, and I take heart, knowing that I am liked and assured that what I am doing is worth while. You will understand, then, that I am rather pleased with my arrangements for next season, which hold me only a part of the time to opera and provide me a schedule of about seventy-five concerts. But let us go back to the vocal standpoint, where we were at the beginning. To put what I said in slightly altered terms, I must accept, when I take part in an opera performance, another person's idea of how I should sing, whereas in my concerts and recitals I can sing my own way. Not that I have anything against opera singing for other people. Far from it. I recognize that opera singers are one type and concert singers another. If you were to ask me to explain the difference between them, I should say that the opera singer thinks of the melodic line in its whole length, whereas the concert singer thinks of phrases in detail. The opera singer goes in for the big scene; the concert singer gives an intensive presentation of a mere page or two. You will grant, I am sure, that you have heard a concert singer put extraordinary and telling effort into a very small piece of music; and possibly you will even go so far as to agree with a view of mine that for an artist to make an impression with a weeny song, requires as much insight and power as to interpret an entire opera rôle. Now if you were to mention opera artists who are perfect in the execution of detail, I would not consider you as disproving my point. I myself might name a tenor whom I have heard sing a fragment of melody in a way that others would give all they possess to equal, so exquisite was his matching of tone with tone. I might name a soprano whom I have heard sing a brief phrase and make the notes a veritable string of pearls. I am indicating, please bear in mind, general distinctions only, so cases like these would not count against me."

To an inquiry about her beginnings as a singer, Mrs. Scotney answered: "I first studied in Australia under Mrs. Wiedemann, who was from Germany and had been a pupil of Mrs. Marchesi and a classmate of Mrs. Melba and Emma. I became Mrs. Wiedemann's pupil by right of winning a scholarship, and under her teaching I won prizes which gave me the privilege of going to Europe for advanced study. Right from the start I made my own way. I did not depend on my father, though he could have stood the costs of my training if I had called on him. I do not believe that a great lot of financial support is required for a girl to get a vocal education. The best thing she can do, in my opinion, is to go to work and earn her own money, without leaning on papa. In my own case, I reasoned that if singing is any good as a career, it ought to pay for itself, and I declared I would have nothing handed to me on a silver platter. But enough for that. When I left home for European study, Paris was my destination. There I was taken in hand by Mrs. Melba, who introduced me to Mrs. Marchesi. What did Mrs. Marchesi teach me? Just a few little points which are invaluable to a singer, though they would probably seem of no great moment if described in black and white. Method was what she was strong in, and she followed the bel canto tradition of Garcia."

Those who have kept track of musical doings in the past 10 years will recall that Mrs. Scotney won her first American renown singing with the Boston Opera Company. With that organization she appeared as the Charmeuse in "Thais," as Glinda in "Rigoletto" and as the title character in "Lucia" among other things, and was found to have a voice of extraordinary range, power, brilliancy and suppleness. Tried by the managers in concert, she was recognized as having a remarkable gift for singing favorite old songs, especially Scottish songs. While in Boston, Mrs. Scotney married Howard White, the bass, and after the Boston Opera Company disbanded in 1914, she and Mr. White went to Australia and gave many recitals together in Melbourne and elsewhere. She joined the Metropolitan Opera Company two seasons ago, making her debut with that institution as the princess in Halévy's "La Juive," on the afternoon of November 22, 1919.

A beneficiary of scholarships when a girl, she has repaid what was done for her by giving scholarships herself for the encouragement of vocal art in Australia. "There are great voices in Australia," she declared, speaking of her native country, "especially among the women. The men do not seem to care much for vocal study. They are of large frame, as a rule, you know. They would not make tenors with pretty little hands. People there like to have their children sing, just as people in Italy do. Every thing goes down before the fact that the children must sing, and the children enjoy it. There are beautiful birds there that do not sing, and perhaps the people try to find something to make up for the lack of bird voices. What is the reason for the delight the world takes in singing? I wish I could explain it. As far as Anglo-Saxons are concerned, I think I understand the question somewhat. Our language does not let us speak all our thoughts, particularly not our sentimental ones. To talk about meadows, trees and clouds would sound silly; but to sing about them is all right."

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JASCHA HEIFETZ
IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Jascha Heifetz had already been introduced to the Commonwealth by his phonograph records prior to his Australian tour, and the violinist had every reason to be satisfied with the warmth of his welcome in Sydney.

The following message from Dame Nellie Melba was read by Mr. John Lemmon at the reception given to Heifetz by the Musical Association of New South Wales.

"Dear Jascha—How sorry I am that I cannot give this message to you myself. It is wonderful that you are going to my beloved country for you are yourself the wonder of this century."

Although, at the time, the State Orchestra and its conductor, Mr. Verbruggen, were not in Sydney, a letter of congratulation was sent by Mr. Verbruggen, who had heard Mr. Heifetz play in New York three years before, and on his return to Australia had brought with him Heifetz records hitherto unheard in Australia.

Replying to Mr. W. R. Goud, president of the Musical Association, the visitor expressed delight that such a welcome had been so readily extended to a stranger. "I regard it," he said, "as a proof of the exceptional appreciation of music which characterizes this city."

On his way to Australia Mr. Heifetz went from Paris to Irún in Spain, and motored over most of the road from San Sebastian to Madrid, Seville, and Algeciras.

"I did not happen to hear any great music in Spain, though I saw a famous Castagnette Ballet, and I missed by only one day the Russian Ballet which

I had just seen in Paris," Mr. Heifetz told a representative of the Sydney Morning Herald. "There are but few famous violinists before the world just now, and Sarasate seems, so far, to have had no formidable rival to 'carry on the torch' for his native country."

"As regards my programs during my tour, my usual plan combines a sonata, a concerto or suite, then a group of some five small pieces, sometimes including one of my phonograph records, and two brilliant numbers to wind up—like the old-fashioned idea of the postillions who used to save the horses for the final canter up the carriage drive to the house. The Saint-Saëns sonata in D major and the César Franck sonata are in my repertoire but just now I cannot definitely state what I shall draw upon. I have four of Paganini's caprices with which I am supposed to startle folk, but talking beforehand is not my way."

"There are some pieces originally written for piano which are admittedly better suited to the temper of the violin, and we claim Chopin's nocturnes in D minor and E minor as in that category. The same may be said of some of Godowsky's pieces. That genius of the piano sometimes plays two of Chopin's études at the same time—one with each hand—quite harmoniously. It is both as virtuoso and composer of tour de force no one else dare attempt. No, I do not think that sort of thing can be done on the violin and my audiences need not be afraid that I shall try it."

PASADENA ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

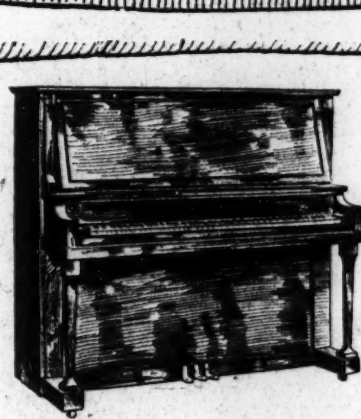
PASADENA, California.—Pasadena's Community Orchestra has completed its first season successfully—from a musical standpoint, if not financially. Just 12 months ago, a group of 35 musicians—with the most of whom instrumental playing is a pastime rather than a business—got together under the leadership of Will Rounds and gave a complimentary concert. It took so well that a permanent organization was formed. Since then they have given four concerts, in December, February, April, and June.

Season tickets for the series were sold at \$1 for adults and 50 cents for children. While the response was generous, the receipts hardly sufficed to meet even the expenses of a band of volunteers. Associate memberships and donations have been forthcoming to enable the orchestra to continue. Plans are under way to give six concerts next year.

The fundamental purpose of the Pasadena Community Orchestra is to give local musicians an opportunity to play together, thereby providing public concerts for a modest admission fee. In this way, there are double benefits—for the audience as well as the players. A limited number of experienced Los Angeles musicians are employed, such as bassoons, oboes, etc., of which there are none in Pasadena.

Conductor Rounds is a capable leader and believes there is a future for the community orchestra, not only here, but in every city of reasonable size, to do for musicians and public musically just what the Pasadena Community Players have been able to do for amateur actors and their audiences dramatically. His concluding program consisted of Schubert's symphony in B minor, Saint-Saëns' prelude to "The Deluge," "Lamento" by Gabriel-Marie, and Perner's "March of the Tin Soldiers." Encouragement to local composers is also given. This time a lyric piece for strings by M. F. Mason was played.

A Community Music Association has been formed in Pasadena recently to coordinate all local musical activities. It plans to produce light opera next season and give a music festival on a large scale, for the people and by the people, with emphasis on the musical aspect rather than the social.



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The Smith Barnes & Strohber Co.
Chicago, Ill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1921

EDITORIALS

Of Ships, and Shoes, and Sealing Wax

ONE of those useful, or irritating, gentlemen, the adjective 'depends upon the point of view, who diligently work out abstruse calculations for the benefit of their more lazy neighbors, claims to have discovered the fact that, if the naval estimates of the United States are maintained for forty years on the present basis, they will equal the sum which Germany is to pay as reparation to the Allies during the same period. In other words, it will cost the United States to prepare for a supposititious war in the future precisely what it has cost Germany for losing an actual war in the past. However this may be, the naval estimates of any power preparing to maintain a great fleet must be colossal. So apparent has this become to France, that the French Minister of Marine, acting on the well-known maxim of Mr. Delcassé, that the country could not afford to have two first-rate quarrels on its hands at the same time, has reached the conclusion that the country cannot afford the luxury of both a first-rate army and a first-rate navy. Therefore has he determined to take the advice of Sir Percy Scott, and certain other well-known admirals, and to scrap the capital ship. The naval estimates of France will, in the immediate future, be confined to the building of a great fleet of submarines and craft of a similar description.

With the German fleet under the waters at Scapa Flow, no one will be inclined to question the extreme wisdom of France's determination. There will be only three great naval powers left in the world, and, with all the vastness of their fleets, two of these, Japan and the United States, will be unable to attack her in any case. There remains the United Kingdom, so to speak across the way, but the relations of France and the United Kingdom are such as to leave neither of them anything to fear from the other. Indeed, circumstances seem likely to force the two powers to act together for years to come.

Now the interesting thing is that the three great naval powers, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States, are so geographically situated that their fleets are incapable of damaging each other. If the fleet of the United States were concentrated in the Pacific at Honolulu, it would be as incapable of steaming out of Pearl Harbor to attack Japan in the Sea of China, as it would be of attacking the United Kingdom off the coast of Ireland, if it were concentrated at Richmond Roads, or as Japan would be of crossing the Pacific, or the United Kingdom of crossing the Atlantic, to strike at the Pacific or Atlantic seaboard of the United States. That is unquestionably the condition of strategic mobility to which the capital ship has reduced the great fleets of the world. The capital ship cannot go to sea without its satellite fleet, and the satellite fleet cannot carry coal enough to attend the capital ship. It is an open secret today that the German admirals, if they had possessed the initiative, could probably have destroyed the British Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow during the first year of the war. Even as it was, Admiral Jellicoe spent his days coaling, and his nights steaming fast out at sea, so as to escape the attack he knew ought to be delivered. Why the Germans permitted themselves to be deceived into imagining that Scapa Flow was a defended harbor, and never took any steps to find out if this were so or not, is a question which the German Admiralty must have been asking itself ever since.

In order to be able to fight the Japanese, the United States would be compelled to maintain a naval base and a fleet, equal to that of the Japanese, in the Philippines. In order to fight the United States, the United Kingdom would have to maintain a naval base and a great fleet in the St. Lawrence. Such facts, which are utterly unquestionable, offer a pleasing prospect to the taxpayer, if he contemplates naval expansion. Nor do the difficulties end here; they are, on the contrary, just beginning. A wise journalist in the middle west has made the discovery that ships cannot be grown in a night. Therefore, he concludes that now is the time for the United States to build a great fleet. What he does not take into consideration is the fact that in the present condition of international politics and finance, a war in the immediate future is positively unthinkable, not to say impossible. Therefore, a country which, like France, refrains from building capital ships, is able to enjoy the prospect of other great powers building such ships, which will certainly become obsolete before a new war becomes a possibility. Whereas by herself joining in, if she sees fit, after a lapse of years, she will be in a position to build modern ships, ship for ship with the powers which have been building all the time, and have been saved the hideous expenditure on ships which, had she built them, would by then have become obsolete.

The United Kingdom, like France, has determined for the present not to lay down any capital ships. She feels that she has a sufficient supply on her hands at present to become obsolete before the next war, if such a thing ever comes about, without adding to the stock. It is said that Japan, in consideration of the state of her finances, has come to a similar conclusion. Consequently, it would appear that the United States is the only great power left at present engaged in building great ships, and it has been said that these ships were designed too early to take advantage of the full lessons of the war, and will become obsolete almost as soon as they are finished. Whether this is so or not is comparatively immaterial. That they will become obsolete before there is any chance of a new war taking place, is as certain as anything can be. But that will not make any difference at all to the taxpayer.

The question of comparative disarmament becomes, then, a question of mere common sense and financial foresight. Indeed, the reasons for reducing armaments are so obvious that it has been contended that the only reason for spending fortunes on capital ships is for the purpose of keeping the shipyards busy in the interests of the men

employed. If, however, the ships so built cannot be of either defensive or offensive value, the employment of the men in the shipyards is about on a level with the old discredited system of employing convicts in turning tread-mills and cranks which were grinding nothing. Just as the convict could have been employed in producing something which was of use to the community, so the men employed in the shipyards might be employed in making roads, which would be of vital use to the country, or even in producing shoes or sealing wax, instead of building ships destined to become obsolete before there is a chance of their employment. A fleet or an army is, under any consideration, a hideous necessity, but to build ships which are not a necessity is to be engaged merely in hideous waste.

The Japanese Move in Shantung

IN ANY consideration of the situation in the Far East, where China and Japan are concerned, the fact must always be kept in view that, at any moment, Japan may realize that discretion is the better part of valor, and begin to withdraw from her present position in regard to the Shantung issue. Japan, it should be remembered, with that curious astuteness which is the distinguishing feature of her diplomacy, has, all along, been careful to keep open a line of retreat. She has all along expressed her readiness to "restore Shantung to China," only claiming to retain certain economic rights.

Nevertheless it has been evident, to those who gave any serious consideration to the matter, that the term economic rights might be made to mean just anything Tokyo desired. At the present moment, it is being made to mean an almost complete domination of the peninsula, but, tomorrow, it may be interpreted on a much more moderate basis, if it suited Japanese policy to do this. At any time, Japan might begin a real retirement from Shantung, and claim that her whole aim had been directed toward this end, and that she was merely fulfilling, as she had always intended to, her engagements. On the other hand, if the last two years have proved anything they have proved that when Japan begins to make a show of fulfilling an engagement, there is a very serious possibility that the move is simply a maneuver to secure a better position. Anyone who will recall the recent history of Eastern Siberia will recognize at once the history of such a statement. Japan has declared, many times, her intention of evacuating eastern Siberia, but she is still there. Each reiterated declaration has invariably been followed by some move which gave her a stronger hold than ever on the country. It is much the same in Shantung, and it is for this reason that those familiar with the situation cannot help viewing with a certain measure of skepticism Japan's latest move, reported from London, namely, the withdrawal of certain troops stationed on the Shantung railways.

There is not any reason to doubt that these withdrawals have actually been made, or that the place of the Japanese troops will be taken by Chinese troops. No less an authority than Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China, who is at present in London, evidently accepts the news as correct, and regards the move as a distinct step forward. Dr. Wang may be right. If the withdrawal of these troops is the beginning of a more general withdrawal, then it will indeed be a distinct step forward. But it is just to recall that, last September, Japan withdrew considerable forces from Chita, in eastern Siberia, taking care that this move should be regarded as a prelude to evacuation. The way in which these troops, instead of being returned to Japan, were simply distributed as strategic points between Harbin and Vladivostok, is a matter of common knowledge. The withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Shantung railways is excellent news. Better news still will be the account of their embarkation for Japan.

Packer Bills Stifle Information

WITH all that the American public has at stake in the proper regulation of the meat-packing industry, the comparative inability of the public to keep itself informed of the significant details of legislation now being framed at Washington is greatly to be regretted. Legislation of this kind is a highly technical affair. Nobody realizes this better than the packers themselves, probably not even the members of the House and Senate; and however vaguely the public may be aware of what is going on, the expert lawyers of the "big five" packers are following every step with the most careful attention, keeping their chiefs informed at every stage. One thing the public can all the more readily grasp, therefore, is its own imperative need for information. Out of this proposed legislation, it should gain some adequate means of keeping itself posted as to packing-house methods and results, especially the financial results and the basis for price-making. The public has never yet had the information it should have along these lines. That is why the statements widely published about the fractional profit in the "packers' dollar" have misled so many as to the real returns from the business. Any new legislation, however regulatory, should maintain facilities for obtaining and publishing as much information as has been officially available heretofore, and should establish facilities for making the information adequate.

The pending bills give no assurance that proper means of keeping the public informed will be provided. It is nothing that the proposed measures set up a special commissioner to "regulate" the packers, if all significant information about the business is to be kept under cover between the regulator and the regulated. The information should be made public, independently of any regulatory action. That is doubtless about the only way for allowing the public to judge whether or not their regulatory agency is functioning properly. It is worth while to recall that the present demand for regulation, and the present attempt to provide it by law, would probably not have arisen if it had not been for the disclosures of the Federal Trade Commission. That commission was the first agency of the government able to get at the facts of the packing business. It brought down upon itself the bitterest condemnation from the representatives of that business. It has been subjected to attack from those

interests by direct statement, by a wide-ranging campaign of business propaganda, and by opposition at Washington. But what it discovered and reported to the public was enough to set the legal machinery of the government moving toward regulation, and to necessitate this legislative effort.

In view of these considerations, there is some reason for attaching importance to the completeness with which the pending bills would put a quietus upon the Federal Trade Commission. The House bill, which seems to be the more likely to be adopted, puts the packing business altogether beyond official observation or inquiry by the Federal Trade Commission. The power and jurisdiction that were placed in the hands of that body for the express purpose of enabling it to follow up big business of all kinds, as a safeguard for the public, are deliberately taken away from it, so far as concerns one of the largest and most intricately organized industries in the country. Can the members of Congress really imagine that the public interest is going to be served by tying the hands of the Federal Trade Commission in this matter, even if a special commissioner be provided? Since the special commissioner must be, under the bill, more or less the creature of politics, his real efficiency could hardly be other than strengthened by the retention of the Federal Trade Commission as an ally. On the other hand, to shut the trade commission out of business now is simply to do exactly what the packers, in their private capacity, have been earnestly seeking to accomplish ever since the commission dealt with them in its famous report.

Congress should not give the proposed regulation of the packers virtually into their own hands. The federal government certainly went far enough, in the matter of concessions, when it stayed its hand in the law department in order to give the packers the opportunity of living up to the anti-trust laws without actual compulsion. Certainly the pending legislation should not be allowed to paralyze the only federal agency that has ever been able to tell the public anything of what the packers are really doing.

An English Conductor for New York

HONORED though Albert Coates, the British conductor, may count himself at being called to share with Walter Damrosch the direction of the New York Symphony Orchestra next winter, he must feel all the more so at being asked to select and present, in addition to certain of the regular programs, two out of the six programs in the series of concerts for young people. But, honor or no honor, he will surely find plenty of responsibility in appearing before the audiences of the young people's concerts, and plenty of difficulty too, in holding his performances up to the standard of interest which Mr. Damrosch for twenty-three years has maintained. Suffice it for the present to say that he has promised his listeners "An Afternoon of Fairy Tales" for the concert of February 18, 1922; and that by such assuring indication of his purpose, he has marked a moment in the coming season's calendar which New York musical youth may look forward to with high expectancy.

The institution, which is known under the formal designation of Symphony Concerts for Young People, is sometimes spoken of as embodying an original idea of the New York Symphony conductor; and no doubt that is more or less the case. But, of course, arrangements are made in other cities besides New York for the accommodation of the juvenile portion of the public that desires education in orchestral music, though perhaps nowhere else in the United States, at least, in precisely Mr. Damrosch's way. Many years ago, a good while, in fact, before the Symphony Concerts for Young People were started in New York, experiments were made in behalf of the musical youth of Boston by a conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; and the outcome was that the persons who were to be benefited preferred to hear the orchestra at its so-called public rehearsals, admission to which could be had at small cost, to hearing it in concerts specially arranged for them. Much has been accomplished, attempted, or projected for young people in other cities that maintain orchestras. At Minneapolis, the Young People's Symphony Concert Association prepares a set of programs for the students of the public schools, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Emil Oberhoffer, conductor, lending its musicians to play. When Rudolf Ganz, the new conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, was lately discussing his plans for the coming three years of his engagement, he spoke with especial fervor of children's concerts, with an admission price of twenty-five cents, which he would direct himself. More than that, he expressed a hope that the municipality of St. Louis would some day provide a subsidy, like that which it assigns for art museum expenses, to be used in part for a series of children's concerts and in part for one of workingmen's concerts.

To note what Mr. Coates will find in New York different from that which he would probably find in any other American city, the Symphony Concerts for Young People are run on a subscription basis, at prices only a little below those charged for regular concerts. He will find an audience of young men and women who pay rather high for the privilege of their Saturday orchestral matinees, and who, moreover, attend in large numbers; for the subscription is said to be fully sold each season. And it goes without saying that he will find his hearers knowing and alert, and that, far from having the general task of persuading them to like music, he will have the particular one of proving that the kind of music he gives them is worth their while. There can hardly be a question, then, of his enjoying the work, it is such a challenge.

The Symphony Concerts for Young People, whatever else they may be, are doubtless a manifestation of community temperament. They are what they are because Mr. Damrosch is the kind of man he is, and because his fellow citizens approve of him as musical burgomaster. He likes to have the men of the New York Symphony Orchestra on the platform of Carnegie Hall, all in place with their instruments, and he likes to have a piano there, also, to use himself when he wants it. Then he likes to see a concourse of young folk in the parquet, boxes, and

balconies. He likes to talk to the assemblage about a symphony, play the themes on the piano, and call on solo flutist, oboist, or trombonist for a melody by way of illustrating tone-color. Finally, he likes to take up the baton and interpret the work in full. He likes to do all that, and the future sustainers and guarantors of orchestral art who comprise the audience enjoy it being done. So the question is, again, whether Mr. Coates, as visiting conductor, falling in with this somewhat ingenuous and idyllic practice, can seal the bonds of friendship between himself and the musical New Yorkers of tomorrow. And in his "Afternoon of Fairy Tales" for the February concert he offers a hopeful answer.

Editorial Notes

PROBABLY even Congressman Gallivan does not expect anyone to take him quite literally when he proposes, with some show of Sinn Fein heat, that Admiral Sims be barred from the United States as an "undesirable alien." If the admiral were to be given any alien status whatever, there would be something more in keeping with many of the letters appearing in American newspapers since his recall in letting him, on his arrival in New York, be accorded the freedom of the city as the discoverer of a new and valuable theory.

SOME peoples, like some people, have greatness thrust upon them. How much the world, west of Suez, knew about the Igorrotes, up to a few weeks ago, it is, of course, impossible to say. Still, it may be ventured that the name was not a household word. Today, the Igorrotes are advancing from strength to strength in popular knowledge, in the United States, at any rate. When their chiefs declared stoutly to the members of the Wood Mission in the Philippines that they did not desire independence, but much preferred "the American connection," they made their bow in a great controversy. They are still on the stage. The Filipino nationalist declares the chiefs were "influenced" by the Wood Mission. The Wood Mission declares they were nothing of the sort. The Igorrote himself remains impassive. He has spoken.

IN THE course of any phase of human events there is probably no greater profit to be obtained than in the intelligent observation of what is often termed the swing of the pendulum. Now that in the field of education there is a long and forceful swing toward the adoption of factory methods and things commercial, it is well to think of such warnings as those recently uttered by a university professor who referred to commencement as being conducted with "vaudevilian precision." This educator declared, "Experience compels me to say that at no time during the past two or three decades has the mechanism of education been more perfect or its execution more futile, or the character of education more unintellectual, than today." Hence the pendulum must be watched, for, when it makes a sweep from one extreme to another, the clock of true progress moves slowly.

THE junior proctor at Oxford, who is arbiter of sartorial matters at the university, has had a serious problem to contend with. The girl graduates find that the academic cap does not protect them from the sun, and they have petitioned that parasols may be added to the outfit which the authorities have laid down for them. With a dark coat and skirt, a white blouse and a black tie, the proctor has to consider what would be in keeping in the way of a protection from the heat. When it is remembered that experts on fashion take months to decide upon the matter of an inch here or there, it seems almost impossible that one man alone should cope with the difficulty. There is not very much that Oxford cannot do, however, and the junior proctor may be expected to rise to the occasion.

THE latest thing in the motion picture world, apparently, is a "translucent screen," by means of which, it is claimed, motion pictures may be shown in broad daylight. Indeed, there is no longer any doubt of it, for in Lexington, Kentucky, the other day, a public exhibition on the new screen was given by Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education. Dr. Tigert hopes that by means of this invention "visual education in public schools throughout the country" may be introduced. Now such an invention may be excellent for "visual education in public schools," but would it really be an improvement in a motion picture show? Is not the "solitude of the darkness" and the freedom from distraction which it affords one of the chief charms of the motion picture theater?

THE protest of Chicago citizens against the lavish employment of municipal funds for experts' advice would seem to be justified when one considers that five such men have been paid nearly \$3,000,000 in seventeen months in connection with building and street-widening projects. Perhaps mere contractors do not know what to do without the word of an "expert," but one would not naturally think so. At any rate, it appears, from the fees charged, that the particular lot of experts recently hired by the city of Chicago were expert beyond all need or else were paid for more than they could give.

CLIMBING to the Clock Tower of the British House of Commons, a party of members of Parliament, personally conducted by Sir William Bull, surveyed London in an atmosphere unclouded by smoke and brilliant in sunshine. As the seeming effect of the "coal dispute" this has caused congratulations to be exchanged by the members of the Miners' Federations, but Big Ben is not so satisfied. As the result of the visit of members to the Clock Tower he is likely to be subjected to the trying ordeal of having his face washed.

ACCORDING to the decree of the Minister of Public Instruction in Paris, Mr. Bérard, there are to be clean little boys through the length and breadth of France. School and college authorities are to see that every boy washes his hands before every meal, and has a bath at least twice a week. The English schoolboy who defined water as "a white substance which turns black when you put your hands into it," will have profound sympathy with his friends across the Channel, the victims of "reconstruction."